THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

T·L·S

29 OCTOBER 1971

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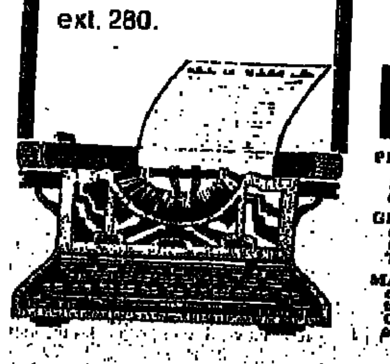
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THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

FRIDAY 5 NOVEMBER 1971 · No. 3,636 · Price 10p

The true meaning of Hogarth

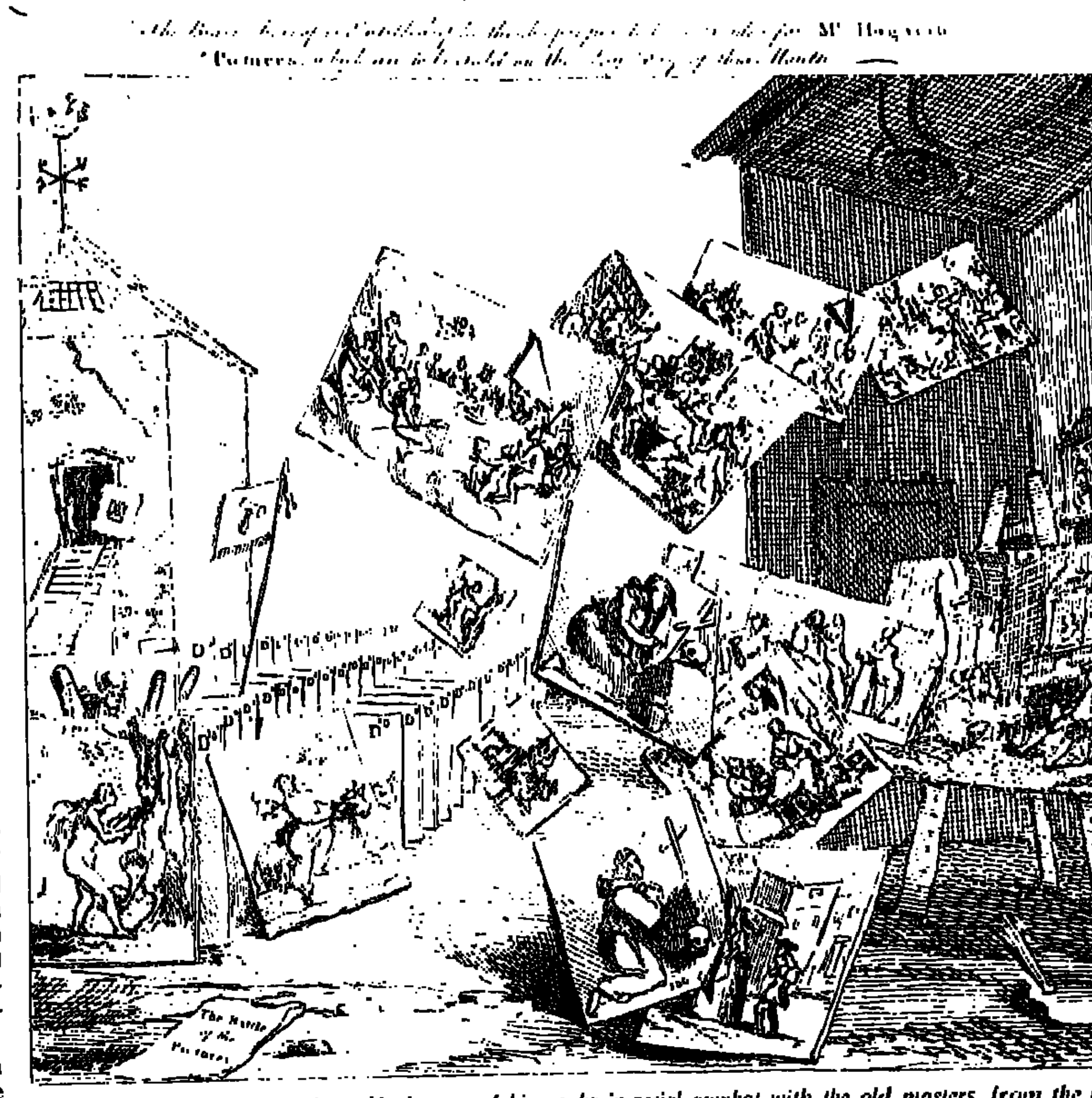
[...] years ago W. S. Lewis, in an [...] which may have surprised [tho]se who noticed it, described [...] as "a sub-continent of the [eighteen]th century that is relatively [unexp]lored." It is a strange and [...] thing that the literature on [an artist] whose importance no one [has doubt]ed for 150 years at least should [have b]een so repetitive and complacent [as] to conceal that there was anything [left] to explore. The observation [with] which Ronald Paulson prefaces [his rem]arkable book is no more than [just]. Only two biographies of [Hogarth] have ever been "re[...]" the *Biographical Anec[dotes]* compiled from his notes by [John] Nichols and George Stevens [within] fifteen years of his death, and [...] by Austin Dobson.

[Soo]n after Dobson's final edition [wa]s published, in 1907, the trend of [[...]]'s taste obscured the significance of Hogarth. Indeed a large [par]t of the eighteenth-century [achi]evement has been *terra [incog]nita* in recent times. Basil [Taylor] reminds us that Stubbs was [not so] much as mentioned in Roger [Fry's] survey of British painting in [...]. Though Fry's superior reference to Hogarth's "extraordinary [lack] of feeling for formal relations" [has become] notorious, the dismissal [wa]s not unusual: An age which [show]ed a lack of feeling of its own [for] whole areas of the meaning that [the] past had to offer bore particularly hard on an artist whose meaning [wa]s social and moral.

[W]e have still far to go (and not in [bi]ography alone) before we [reali]ze how largely the imaginative [achie]vement of art and literature is [brou]ght on and through society, and [the]re will be need of many expedi[tions] of rediscovery, of the kind that [Mr] Paulson has mounted on behalf [of] Hogarth, before some subjects are [rescu]ed from the lazy *idées reçues* [that] have served. But, whereas under[stan]ding of other artists may be more [or] less incomplete without factual [know]ledge of the social aspect of [thei]r work, with Hogarth there is [scarcel]y anything else to know. Not [onl]y his themes and his message [but hi]s social; the innovation with [whic]h he confronted society concerned the sociology of art. If [Hog]arth is not seen as rooted in his [tim]e he amounts to hardly more than [the] aesthetic critics thought.

[I]t is in just this respect that the [tradition]al view of him is not only [inco]mplete but biased. Nichols and [Stev]ens transmitted a caricature [whic]h was based on Hogarth's own [des]pair in the last months of his life, [and pe]rsuaded the writers who followed to share his own ultimate conviction of defeat, and this, rather [than] anything that happened to [Hog]arth himself, was the real [...]. It obscured his profound [ambiv]alence, paranoia and all, to [Brita]in and to Europe and his verit[able] triumph.

The need was thus not merely aca[demic]. The true estimate of a great [and] enigmatic artist and the under[stan]ding of highly significant [relat]ionships between visual art, [lit]erature, and society at large have [long] awaited more and better bio[graphical] information about Hogarth. [It can] be said at once that Mr Paulson supplies this need as fully and thoroughly as we could hope. He has clearly made an exhaustive search of the sources—"a task", as he notes with candour, "inexplicably never before undertaken".



The Battle of the Pictures: Hogarth's fantasy of his works in aerial combat with the old masters, from the ticket of admission to the auction at which some of them were sold in 1745.

RONALD PAULSON:
Hogarth: His Life, Art and Times
Volume 1: 558pp. Volume 2: 557pp.
Yale University Press for the Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art. £17.50 the set.

WILLIAM GAUNT:
The Great Century of British Painting: Hogarth to Turner
240pp. Phaidon. £6.

BASIL TAYLOR:
Stubbs
220pp. Phaidon. £6

CONSTANCE-ANNE PARKER:
Mr Stubbs the Horse Painter
203pp. J. A. Allen. £5.25.

The present biography is the first attempt to establish the facts of Hogarth's life from a large range of primary sources: public records (rate books, baptismal and burial registers), records of banks and insurance companies, memoirs and letters of contemporaries, and notices in contemporary newspapers and magazines (including his own advertisements).

Mr Paulson has tackled these sources omnivorously. It has been no secret: some of us have dined on his crumbs. (It is likely, for example, that knowledge of the elder Hogarth's imprisonment in the Fleet, betrayed in a front-page review in the *TLS* on February 9, 1967, of Mr Paulson's catalogue of *Hogarth's Graphic Works* was inadvertently derived from his generous conversation.) Now we have the feast, and it is certain that Hogarth studies will never be so undernourished again. Every turn of the story is enriched. Much is revealed for the first time; the background and upbringing, for example, are quite clearly reconstructed. The relation to Thornhill and the eclipse of the English Baroque style, the artist's attitudes and observations, the friendships, among them those that turned to enmity, and the highly significant jokes—all these are documented in detail for the first time.

Yet the resulting book is quite unlike the customary archival study that an earlier generation devoted to British artists and might, if taste had not been so lily-livered, have given to Hogarth. Mr Paulson is not only the first writer on him willing and able to sift the sources. He is also the first who has brought to Hogarth a serious knowledge of Fielding and Sterne. Understanding that neither archival nor critical work dispenses with the necessity for the other, indeed that they are eventually interdependent, seems to be commoner in English studies than among historians of British art. Mr Paulson commands the critical equipment that has been evolved to deal with the beginnings of the English novel, and he applies it unsparingly.

This is the aspect of his study that may prove controversial; it is certainly salutary. We are ready enough for far-fetched iconology, provided the art in question is not too near home, but it is another thing to take seriously Hogarth's unambiguous announcement, "My subjects I considered as writers do". There is in fact some solid knowledge as well as much speculation about how Fielding and his circle considered such things, and Mr Paulson extracts all that is to his purpose from both. And more, perhaps: occasionally one of his interpretations has a touch of the fantastication against which students of art history are customarily warned. This has nevertheless an undoubted value: now that the question has been opened there will be time enough for sober measurement of the iconographic and moral affinities and differences between painter and writer.

At the moment the basic discrepancy between visual and literary

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terms of reference remains unresolved. References to the Choice of Hercules are detected as an overtone, like a barely audible descant to *Joseph Andrews*, but an unvarying determination to read them into every threesome in Hogarth is ultimately more suggestive of King Charles's head. Occasionally an image (and in particular the imagery within it) reads more naturally and easily than Mr Paulson sees, and it is not certain that the fondness for "shows of all sorts", which Hogarth proclaimed his starting point, and the patterns of characterization, which he seems to have borrowed from them, have been given their full weight.

Nevertheless the central point is made and it must be taken. Hogarth's modern moral subjects continued the aims and the methods of history painting, and it was in this context that they were understood. Fielding said as much when he called them "the Works of a Comic History-Painter"—though a habitual and uncharacteristic misquotation deprives Mr Paulson of some of the support the words in fact give him: the hyphen shows that it was a history-painter and a comic one, not merely a painter of comic narratives, that Fielding had in mind.

This is the context in which the life, the art, and their significance to Hogarth's times are reconsidered, and it is an illuminating one. The commentary on successive works is continuously revealing. At the start one can hardly imagine that anyone can bring the "Hudibras" plates, which sometimes look uncommonly dusty, to life, but Mr Paulson's sensitivity to the force of the mock-heroic idiom manages it. He is equally good on "The Beggar's Opera"—no one but a literary historian should ever have written on such works. But does the picture quite support the conclusion that it is "an extraordinarily complex study of the nature of reality"? It would be a very great picture if it did, but it appears that the actual reference is limited to the stratified nature of satiric meaning. When "reality" is invoked, a stereotype of our own has supervened. And so on; it is hard to think of another study on this scale (in the neighbourhood of half a million words) with so few longueurs.

Add to this the fact that Mr Paulson has lately also produced a useful revision of the admirable *Graphic Works*, first published no more than six years ago, and it will be clear that this represents a personal achievement of quite exceptional calibre. It would be reasonable if the author had some help, in addition to the plainly enviable conditions of American academic life, and indeed someone has worked on the description of "Marriage à la Mode" who thinks the husband of a Countess is a Count, a view gainsaid on other pages.

If—without detracting in the slightest from one's gratitude for the single book in this field that the twentieth century has produced which is wholly original, quite indispensable and certain to remain so—one is aware of any disappointment, it concerns the discussion of one special class of document, the paintings.

It may be that Mr Paulson has not fully realized how vital the art-historical equivalent to the establishment of a textual canon is in the understanding of an artist; the outlines of the oeuvre are the very contours of the artistic personality.

The frontispiece here is the "Mackinnon Children" from Dublin, a charming picture, but one in which the heads are constructed on conventional lines quite different from the burgeoning protuberance of modelling invariable in the undoubted works. Only one other work shows anything like this construction, an alleged self-portrait formerly in the Kinnaird collection which Mr Paulson also accepts with insufficient discussion. The early authentication seems more positive regarding the likeness than the authorship. If either picture is supposed to be by Hogarth, the consequences for his stylistic development require full elucidation in a study on this scale. If early authentication is to be credited, the case for the "Paviour's Signboard", and thus for the other putative early pictures supposed, rightly or wrongly, to depend from it, is worth extended examination.

The biographical importance of this question is obvious, and an author who really could not make up his mind on it would hardly be ready to write a life at all. If, as seems likely, these pictures are indeed Hogarth's delayed juvenilia, then the popular direction of his style at fifty becomes comprehensible as the resurgence of an element that had been in abeyance since his twenties. Charles Catton is treated as if his work as a coach painter made his testimony less respectable; he was in fact an interesting figure. Several of the painters who flit through these notes were a good deal more substantial than they appear; Kneller himself is oddly undervalued, making the genesis of Hogarth's portrait style hard to understand. The belief that "The Four Times of Day" were painted for Jonathan Tyers remains as unexplained as Mr Paulson's doubts about "The Fairies". The chronological outline of the development also requires clarification at some points. If there is evidence that the scandalous portrait of Sir Francis Dashwood (here assigned to the 1750s) was not commissioned by the 2nd Viscount Boyne, who died in 1746, it should be quoted. The activities of the Dilettanti in the 1750s would have been repugnant to Hogarth and, though it is pleasant to read about Medmenham, there is no apparent relevance to the matter in hand.

The dating of the crucial turn of events in Hogarth's artistic life, the thunderous change of mood reflected in the later states of prints like "The Rake's Arrest", remains uncertain. It is hardly to the point whether the third state should be dated "before 27 September 1762" or "ca. 1763?", as it is on successive pages, still less whether the thunderbolt is "very like" one in "The Ascension" (1756)—it is just as much like one in "The Tempest" nearly thirty years before. The third state of the print no more than underlined the change of mood recorded in the second. It is the second state that we need to date, and it is a pity that the rather confused account in the *Graphic Works* cannot yet be finally clarified. If the obsessive pessimism was peculiar to Hogarth's last years, the paranoid fury certainly was not.

Hogarth: His Life, Art and Times belongs, in fact, to the select class of book that offers one the equipment to disagree with it. Its essential rightness, invariable usefulness, and lasting value are never in doubt. The printers, who served the *Graphic Works* rather poorly, have now risen to the occasion. Marvellous illustrations of the engravings show with minute but total legibility the whole of the inscription on every sheet. The price, all things considered, is most reasonable. Henceforward no one working in any field that Hogarth touched can afford not to begin with Mr Paulson's splendid book.

Mr Taylor, who tells us that he "has pursued his subject for twenty-five years", cannot be called a prolific writer, but in estimating the calibre of his achievement it must be remembered that it is in large part due to his direction of the Paul Mellon Foundation until 1969 that books like Mr Paulson's appear as they do. The restrained and concentrated essay that he has supplied



Roubiliac's terracotta bust of Hogarth modelled in 1740 or 1741 in the National Portrait Gallery. Both illustrations are reproduced from Ronald Paulson's Hogarth.

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dustcover reappears as
frontispiece.

Klee and the cosmos

MAX HUGGLER:
Paul Klee
258pp. Frauenfeld: Huber. 32 Sw fr.

PAUL KLEE:
Unendliche Naturgeschichte
Edited by Jürg Spiller
431pp. Basel: Schwabe. 116 Sw fr.

Max Huggler's fascinating book has the aroma of a labour of love. It is a keenly analysed and concisely formulated exegesis of Paul Klee's imaginative and emotional response to the world, and of the pictorial methods he employed to express this in a parallel imagery. The author, formerly director of both the Kunsthalle and the Kunstmuseum in Bern, was a good friend of Klee and organized three memorable exhibitions of his work there between 1935 and 1956. Later Professor Huggler became the first curator of the extensive holdings of paintings, drawings and archives bequeathed to the Klee Foundation. He writes therefore with the insight of a long-term Klee enthusiast and with the experience of one who has lived with his work, studied his theoretical writings, and read much of what others have written about him.

Because of his personality and his art, Klee seems usually to inspire commentaries which are fanciful, whimsical, fawning, superficial, and ornate. Professor Huggler's book contains none of this sort of writing; it is to the point, sincere, and readable. He sets out to retrace the bases of Klee's spiritual aspirations and artistic methods, then goes on to explain the role played in his painting by his wide knowledge and understanding of mathematical principles, of the laws of colour, of philosophy, and of the natural sciences, as well as by his emotional response to music and by his repertory of symbols. Professor Huggler traces the progressive evolution and broadening of Klee's art through a series of compact interpretations of paintings based on stylistic comparisons and the confrontation of recurrent themes in differing forms. This leads him then to point out that Klee is essentially German at heart, an artist in the tradition of Dürer and not without a certain similarity to Goethe: a great romantic who is yet a classicist. And Professor Huggler emphasizes that Klee had an overriding personal vision of and feeling about the mystical ordering of the cosmos, in which man plays only a limited and physically conditioned role, about the universal laws of movement and gravity to which nature is equally subject with man, and above all about the inescapable growth-parallels which relate natural to human forms and vice versa.

The second volume of Klee's original lecture notes (1923-28) for his courses at the Bauhaus—edited as before by Jürg Spiller—gives us in full the artist's views on the necessity of imitating principles of

natural growth when elabo
formal and coloristic stru
pictorial composition. It
a valuable complement to
Huggler's condensation of
reasoning. These lecture
been set out so that one
page gives what the art
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demonstrating is said to
applied.

Needless to say, this co
merely serves to emphasize
tive gap between theoretic
and what the artist ultima
For while Klee was unde
artist who believed in se
and was convinced, in the
that all great art was the
theory and calculation, yet
everything he himself pa
his way of expounding his
was a libertarian defiance
stringent laws that he claim
serve. There is of course
wrong in his having defied
principles, more especially
Klee's teaching was designed
courage aspiring artists to fe
selves at home in and an
of nature, to feel less ashamed
inner emotions and more
to bare their souls to the wo
despite his portentous theor
own art, which is so
tioned by his whimsy
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d news for big spenders

AND and K. W. WATKINS:
Survive?
Michael Joseph. £2.50.

sion which forms the title of
t is never directly answered.
t is never precisely formu-
"Britain" means the liberal
ary democracy to which
customed; but what it may
not survive is uncertain. The
chapter might be the work
Old Testament prophet. It
hat the British parliamentary
might collapse into anarchy
itarianism if the "econo-
cial and political problems"
et it are not solved.
second chapter competently
tively analyses the evolution
presumptively doomed sys-
the emphasis, however, is on
nomic aspects. Scarcely a
is to be found in the rest of the
about the moral or political
, apart from a passing ref-
to the Profumo affair and to
of politically motivated
It is therefore strictly as an
ation of Britain's economic
s that the authors' work is
ysical. As such it is clear and
but neither as startling nor as
as the title might suggest.
authors' economic diagnosis
Britain's resources have
long been overstretched. We
been trying to do too much:
thing has to give. But the built-
conventions of the political system
to conceal the true facts.
inter-party consensus on
that ought to be ruthlessly
d. debated and quarrelled
and the insupportable bur-
commitments is regularly in-
d by the process of parliamen-
ation What the politicians
to be telling the public is that
will have to make sacrifices to
their own future.

Instead, each party makes more extravagant promises of painless prosperity. It is perhaps unlikely that the authors' prophecies of woe will carry any more conviction than those of their many predecessors. Similar prophecies have been made so often before several examples are quoted from the 1930s yet somehow the inevitable disaster never quite happens. What is there new, then, about the forecasts of Mr Bland and Mr Watkins?

Perhaps the answer lies in a greater than usual depth of historical research. It is not only since the Second World War, they point out, that even the experts have failed to detect what was happening to the national economy, but since long before the First World War. A hundred years ago the three props of British prosperity were manufacturing, the financing of international trade, and the rising pattern of overseas investment. The first had proved, relative to other industrial countries, a wasting asset long before 1914. Only since 1945 has it become, as a result of conscious and painful effort, a major factor again. Meanwhile, between the world wars, exaggerated emphasis on the third factor had seriously atrophied capital investment at home and contributed to the appalling level of unemployment. It was not until the Labour Government of 1964-70 that a determined (but controversial) effort was made to redress the balance between investment at home and abroad.

The dilemma of overstretched resources is still with us. The crux of it is that the British people have become accustomed to consuming (or giving away) too high a proportion of its gross national product and investing too low a proportion every year. In an agricultural community this would be called devouring the seed-corn. Certainly in comparison with other industrial countries (notably Japan) the British record in this respect is miserable. The one exception is the United States, whose record is in percentage terms almost as bad; but the United States is vastly richer than Britain, and anyway it also is now in deep trouble. To rectify the balance requires a sharp cut in consumption in other words, in what is popularly regarded as the standard of living. That would be politically unpopular. The authors bleakly put the dilemma:

> Whether such a policy could be pursued within our existing political structure is the crucial question. Failure to do so will lead to an eventual economic breakdown. But an economic breakdown could undermine the political system. This is the contradiction which requires resolution.

The forecast is pessimistic. "Time really is getting short"; and having little faith in politicians, the authors clearly expect the worst. Whether the perplexing events of the past few months would make them more or less gloomy can only be a matter of speculation. A situation in which the pound is stronger than the dollar and massive unemployment is accompanied by an equally massive rise in prices could hardly have been foreseen even at the beginning of 1971. About the one major development that could have been foreseen Britain's entry into the Common Market the authors are ambiguous: "The benefits are closer and greater than opponents claim, and the burdens greater than the enthusiasts admit." Such ambiguity is in fact perfectly justified. But it does illustrate the perils of economic crystal-gazing, which Mr Bland and Mr Watkins have perhaps underestimated. Just as it is only the provisional that lasts, so it seems to be only the inevitable that never happens.

The story so far . . .

AN BULLOCK (Editor):
Twentieth Century
Promethean Age
Thames and Hudson. £8.40.

not surprising that there is no
framework for the history of
twentieth century. "Much the
serious difficulty in trying to
contemporary history", as
Bullock says in the introduc-
"The Twentieth Century," is
lack of sufficient historical pers-
, or to put it more plainly,
what happened in the end."
only to imagine a history of
eighteenth century compiled in
before the American and
ch Revolutions, before the
ial Revolution, before the
tic Movement. It is not pos-
even to say which stretch of a
ed years should be treated as a
ined century. Many cen-
, including our own, seem to
began about fifteen years late.
In these inescapable con-
, Mr Bullock has prudently
a conventional course. His
divided into fifteen chapters,
an introduction by himself
the applicability of the
"Promethean". Eight chap-
by an acknowledged expert,
with the political history of
ent areas: Europe, the United
, Latin America, Africa, and
Inevitably there is some over-
ween these chapters: China,
example, appears both under the
of Asia and among the pro-
Soviet Russia; and the Soviet
naturally crops up all over the
, especially now that there is
longer any such thing as the
bloc. The whole work is in-
ably Europocentric. Individu-
the geographical and political
ers are miniaturized versions
the *Annual Register*, and collec-
of Chatham House's *Surveys*
International Relations. The
s, most of whom have been
butors to annual works of that
have accomplished their tasks
practised ease.

The last six chapters are different and in some ways more valuable. They are concerned with the arts, philosophy, science, technology, economics, and social change. Mr Bullock admits in the introduction that he has deliberately excluded religion from the list, because of the growing indifference to what was a major preoccupation of earlier centuries. His reasoning amounts almost to an express rebuttal of Arnold Toynbee, to whom history virtually is the history of religion. But the difference is perhaps largely one of nomenclature. In a century which has seen Hindus and Muslims, Jews and Arabs, Turks and Greeks, Protestant and Catholic Irishmen slaughter each other in the belief that they were doing so in the name of religion, the omission seems extraordinary. But it is arguable that these antagonists were really fighting each other in the name of politics disguised as religion. For a truly spiritual experience in the twentieth century, Mr Bullock finds the means of expression in art and literature rather than religion.

In an excellent contribution called "The Arts in Pursuit of New Forms", John Willett does not exactly support his editor's claim. Among several things which he says the twentieth-century arts are not, is "a substitute religion". He recognizes that, as a result partly of the ordeal of two world wars, and partly of a failure by institutionalized religion to provide spiritual comfort, many people have sought a surrogate in the arts. But the upshot of his learned and wide-ranging survey of the field is that they have been seeking it in vain. The arts and literature of the twentieth century have proved indeed characteristic of the Promethean age. Technical innovation and the mass market have deeply affected them and have been affected by them as in no previous century. Mr Willett's chapter makes copious reference to industry, to technology, to economic and social significance. But he scarcely needs to point out that his subject-matter is morally neutral and spiritually void.

The element which is missing from the arts is unlikely to be found in any of the subsequent chapters. Anthony Quinton's survey of "Horizons of the Mind" deals respectfully with Dr Toynbee and the theologians, but is more concerned with the connexions of philosophy with mathematics, science and industrial civilization. Subsequent chapters pursue this chain of thought through the natural and applied sciences and their economic, social and political congeners. What they seem to lack is the human touch. They deal in cyclical trends and broad masses, abstractions rather than individuals. Perhaps the need to take an Olympian macroscopic view left the essentially humane writers of these chapters with no alternative.

One of the best of many superb photographs shows exactly that. On the other hand, the copious illustrations in the main do something to redress the balance. The book contains more than 200 colour prints and nearly 500 photographs, engravings and maps. They greatly enrich without dwarfing the text; and their relevance is emphasized by frequent references in every chapter. Many of their points could be made in no other way: for instance, the juxtaposition of a photograph of the Berlin Wall with a sculptural construction called the "Unknown Political Prisoner", or of illustrations from Jules Verne with those of the actual submarines and sputniks which he forecast. A glance through the illustrations will enable any reader to see the justification for Mr Bullock's invocation in his title of the spirit of Prometheus—"father of technology, friend of mankind and supreme rebel". He may need to read the text with the eye of faith to understand why Mr Bullock concludes that he "would not have wished to be born at any other time".

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The Renaissance and below

J. R. HALE :
Renaissance Europe 1480-1520
350pp. Collins. £1.50. Fontana. Paperback, 50p.

The aim of the "Fontana History of Europe", as a publisher's announcement informs the reader, is to provide an account which "combines narrative and explanation" (in other words, emphasizes political history), although "social, economic and intellectual developments are not neglected". This announcement has been omitted from the fly-leaf of this most recent volume in the series, which breaks with this tradition and concentrates on social and intellectual developments, squeezing political narrative into twenty pages. The first chapter, "Time and Space", is admirably placed to shock the reader into the awareness that this is not a conventional textbook. Besides the expected "Political Europe", "Economic Europe", and "Religion", John Hale has provided chapters on "Individual and Community", "Class", "The Arts and Their Audience", and "Secular Learning".

The main comment to make about *Renaissance Europe* is that it is an experimental textbook and that the experiment has been a success. A textbook in the sense of introducing to a wide audience the conclusions of the past few years of research; an experiment in the sense of concentrating not on what happened in Europe between 1480 and 1520 but on what it felt like to be alive at that time. It deals with the history of "states of mind", what French historians call *mentalités collectives*, and with the social framework in which they were set. In spite of its title, the book is not centrally concerned with the Renaissance, a movement which affected only an educated elite, but deals equally with the attitudes and the way of life of the majority of the population.

The early 1970s is a good moment for such an approach. This style of social and cultural history goes back to Burckhardt, and famous examples of it include Huizinga, Bloch, and Braudel. But it is only in the past few years that enough research of this kind has been done for a popularization of the approach to be feasible. In France, Jacques Heers has just done this in his *L'Occident au XIV et XVe siècles* (a work which surely deserved to appear in Professor Hale's bibliography). It was time that someone in England attempted what Professor Hale has now successfully accomplished.

Writing such a book has its problems, two in particular. There is the need to know enough about the history of many countries and many kinds of human activity; and there is the need to compress all this knowledge into a small space. A contrast with the corresponding volume of the *New Cambridge Modern History* illustrates both problems. Volume I of that series covers 1493-1520, twenty-seven years instead of forty, in 469 large pages of text instead of 319 small ones, and it has twenty authors instead of one.

Given the need for extreme, painful concision, any reviewer ought to search his heart before criticizing omissions. Serious omissions there are all the same; Professor Hale is simply more at home with some areas of his field than with others. It is no surprise to anyone familiar with his other books to find that he is particularly good on war, on exploration, on the drama, and on Italy; nor even that in a book which begins with the statement that before 1520 "Machiavelli was not a name to conjure with" (because his books were not printed), the author goes on to refer to Machiavelli another twenty-five times. The most obvious point of weakness is the treatment of Central and Eastern Europe, which gives the impression that the author has not read some of the most important secondary works available in Western languages. The Western emphasis is most obvious in the chapter on politics, in which the examples taken are England, France, Spain, Florence, and, rather more hurriedly, the Empire. A second-rate monarch like Louis XII rates twenty-two mentions, whereas his more distinguished colleagues Zygmunt Stary, King of Poland, and Stefan cel Mare, Voivod of Moldavia, receive none at all. Again, the chapter on the arts is built round Italy and its impact elsewhere as if "the Renaissance", rather than popular culture, were the true theme of the book after all. Again, there is surprisingly little about peasant risings, although they offer almost the only available evidence apart from folklore on the state of mind of the majority of the pop[...] Europe; the Bund-sch[...] Hungarian peasant war of [...] receives only the very [...] mentions.

Apart from these [...] emphasis, it is difficult to [...] objections to the way [...] Professor Hale has per[...] task. He does not alwa[...] clear when the general st[...] makes are supposed to be [...] his period alone, and whe[...] true for whole centuries [...] pean history (or indeed [...] tional societies in generally [...] extremely rare. The pop[...] France in 1500 is said to [...] 19 million, surely an o[...] The index describes Sig[...] mistress of Christian II of [...] instead of the mother of [...] tress—a mistake not ma[...] text. One misprint may mi[...] confusing Carinthia with [...] Occasionally concision le[...] security. If there was no [...] who Burchiello was, it [...] been better not to men[...] all. But much more often [...] to be concise has stimula[...] sor Hale's gift for strik[...] which sting the reader [...] ness of something he [...] noticed before. "It is [...] whether the great majority [...] possessed any object whe[...] they were not in a position [...] personally"; or, "Orches[...] like armies: the best were [...] of specialists from vario[...] Its presentation makes *R[...] Europe* an extremely at[...] well as a useful book.

The way we looked to the Germans

CHARLES E. McCLELLAND :
The German Historians and England
300pp. Cambridge University Press. £5.40.

There are two extreme positions: in one the subject of history is thought to proceed by its own logic and phrases such as "in the present state of our knowledge" have meaning; in the other the historian is almost thought to be free to create "the facts" out of the contents of his own mind. The explanation of why first one theme and then another dominated the nineteenth-century German historians of Britain will vary, if one is an extremist, according to the position one takes.

The growth of our parliamentary institutions and our political freedom, our religious and foreign policy as the Great Protestant Power which protected continental Europe against the threat of Spanish or French domination, our commercial and overseas policy and, finally and overlapping, our institutions of local government, our trade guilds and corporations and internal economy were, roughly speaking, the themes they treated in the course of the century.

At one extreme, one would explain this succession by greater knowledge and understanding as each historian built upon the work of another or avoided territory in which some predecessor had written a "definitive" work. At the other extreme, one would explain it by the sequence of political ideals to which succeeding generations of German historians were committed in their own country. Charles McClelland is no extremist, but his concern is so much with the way in which nineteenth-century German historians cast British history in the mould of their own political ideals, that it is, perhaps, not out of place to reflect here upon these two positions.

One somewhat superficial thought prompted by Dr McClelland's book is that the Germans must have been especially apt to create their own picture of our community, since they invariably referred to "England" and never to "Great Britain". Wolfgang Michael, for example, wrote *England under George I* (the English title of part of *Englische Geschichte im 18. Jahrhundert*), though he did as much justice to both Scotland and Ireland as contemporary British historians. It was perhaps natural to those who were particularly conscious of common roots to avoid "Britannien" with its Latin ring, but in 1914 the Germans' scornful remarks were also directed against "England"—as if it saved them from using the word "Gross" in that context.

But Dr McClelland's work is too scholarly for this to be more than a passing thought. He begins with the admiration of Britain, as the home of freedom, at the end of the eighteenth century and partly ascribes it, in this flowering period of Germany's own literature, to an appreciation of the English poets. He does not dwell on literary influences but reserves his own reflections for the part played by the University of Göttingen in nourishing this admiration. Dr McClelland is extremely interesting on the evolution of the historians' attitude between 1789 and 1815. Yet his acceptance of Jacques Droz's word "unanimous" to describe the German response to the French Revolution may have obscured for him some of the variety of the period. The ups and downs of emotion over the French Revolution among German writers have always attracted more attention than its sober appraisal by two groups of thinkers who remained consistent. There were those who already used the French Revolution temperately, as an encouragement to the development of constitutional checks upon monarchy, before Burke published his *Reflections on the Revolution in France*. One wonders whether von Spittler should not belong with the Herder of numbers 16, 17 and 18 of the *Briefe zur Beförderung der Humanität* and, say, A. W. Rehberg (who did not abandon the consistent system of thought developed in the innumerable articles, pamphlets and books that he wrote on the French Revolution between 1790 and 1793) rather than with Heeren and Bichhorn. On the other side there were already in 1789 believers in popular sovereignty, and even preachers of social revolution, who would consistently look to France and have no use for British examples.

The German liberals who admired Britain read into her history, as Dr McClelland shows, the development of the kind of constitution which they wished to establish in the German states and in a united Germany: one in which the dynasties retained power but the property-owning taxpayers would be drawn into cooperation with the crown through an elective parliament. Dr McClelland notices the consequent failure of the liberal historians to understand the part played by the opposition in British parliamentary government and points out that their failure may help to explain the subsequent tendency of all German opposition parties, except the socialists, to compromise with their views in order to join government-supporting coalitions. But here one may be reading more than he intends one should into Dr McClelland's cautious phrases.

With Ranke and Lappenberg, for various reasons that Dr McClelland explains, history acquired a new dignity and exactitude. The author considers the solid contributions of these historians to our own understanding of our own past and explains how even these were rooted in their ideals for Germany. Side by side he considers a group of Prussian conservatives, men such as von Bunsen and von Gerlach, who admired Britain, and a curiously assorted group of dissenters from this admiration. The latter included the theorist on cooperatives, V. A. Huber, the Bismarckian, Lothar Bucher, as well as Marx and Engels.

Bismarckian Germany was not, as is well known, the Germany that any of the political thinkers had dreamt of. Its prophet was von Treitschke, also a historian, who too had dreamt of a different kind of Germany from that which emerged. He, however, between 1864 and 1874 made an intellectual pilgrimage which led him in the end to come to terms with it. He became the prophet of the state as the embodiment of power. He turned away from Britain as he turned away from liberalism. Bismarckian Germany stood at the inevitable end of the road, and he had simply made a mistake in thinking any other outcome had been possible. Nor was Treitschke able to sustain his earlier unbridled enthusiasm for Britain against his growing historical knowledge. One wonders wh[...] chke's change can prop[...] cribed as "drifting [...] Bismarckian camp". Dr [...] has a better appreciation [...] von Gneist and the gr[...] associated with him who [...] theory of the British [...] which did justice to the p[...] displayed at the local le[...] squires and town corpor[...] rightly points out that [...] Salomon who drew con[...] sions from Gneist's fin[...] Gneist himself.

His tenth chapter br[...] McClelland to the ambig[...] twentieth century, when [...] competitiveness with and [...] disparagement of Britain [...] be compatible. He describ[...] revision of British histor[...] place to fit these new [...] Those best qualified by the[...] ledge to revise it did not [...] Erich Marcks was an excep[...] abandoned an earlier insiste[...] British policy in the se[...] century had brought [...] German Protestants as much [...] to the British Empire, and ad[...] new view that "imperialis[...] "the basis of British pol[...] 1588". He was answered [...] among the ranks of the [...] themselves when Felix S[...] wrote his account of Britis[...] policy and his incomplete [...] raphy of the Younger Pitt. S[...] explained Britain's vari[...] motives for an essentially de[...] foreign policy and pointed o[...] growing power of the [...] class, as taxpayers and produ[...] the national wealth, which [...] the greater influence of their [...] ests upon policy.

Dr McClelland's fair [...] may be especially welcome [...] reader who has made acqua[...] through work on some English [...] with a German writer, whom [...] finds placed properly in his Ge[...] context—with a biographical [...] for good measure. Dr McC[...] hardly needs the defence of [...] history of ideas with which [...] thought it proper to [...] book; but since it is the [...] a suggestion of the reason [...] popularity of this approach [...] United States, one would [...] away. The work itself [...] interest and the fruitful [...] probing curiosity.

[...]rigins of the species

[...] GOLDING :
[...] God
[...] Faber and Faber. £1.75.

[...] Golding has just turned [...] age when a man has made [...] done the best of his work, [...] and expressed his mind if he [...] going to. In Golding's case [...] is modest in quantity (he [...] a good deal less than [...] for example), and has come [...] creative career of less than [...] years; nevertheless, it is all [...] a unified and impressive [...] of a unique imagination. [...] those first novels appeared, [...] originality of their conception [...] great that many readers (and [...] critics) never got beyond the [...] to the imagination: the [...] with which one dis[...] the minds of the pre-human, [...] of a dead man was blind[...] And to find such an imagina[...] functioning in the 1950s, in [...] was even more extra[...] Golding seemed to belong [...] school, to exist quite outside [...] one could not even be [...] that he had read Joyce.

[...] that the shock is past, we can [...] Golding is in fact a very con[...] novelist, as he is a conserva[...] thinker. This is not to say that [...] original, but only that his [...] has not needed more than [...] traditional novelistic tools to [...] itself. He does not play with [...] and he does not, like many [...] since Joyce, hold his readers [...] level of language. He is [...] to tell a story, to engross, [...] render experience. But he is [...] above all concerned that [...] should reveal its meaning, [...] should tell truths; that [...] he is a serious moral artist.

Golding has never been much con[...] with the immediate present. [...] certainly seems to have no feel[...] that the present moment in human history is unique. His classical training, and his amateur interests in Egyptology and archaeology have encouraged him to see man's story as an evolving one, and have fed that quality of his mind that is most individual, and that makes him irreplaceable: his sense of the human *species*. His humanity reaches back beyond history, and finds us there; he is an anthropologist of the imagination. He is primarily interested in the cruxes in the evolution of consciousness, and the childhood of individuals or the childhood of races serves him equally well, providing those points at which a mind opens imaginatively to knowledge, learns to use fire or to impose discipline, learns evil or love or the nature of death. His courage in attempting such subjects is admirable, and when he has failed, he has failed courageously.

The Scorpion God is not major Golding, but the book is nevertheless a pure example of Golding's gift and it will help, perhaps, to fix the nature of that gift. It consists of three long stories, of which one, "Envoy Extraordinary", is something of a make-weight (it was published first fifteen years ago). The title story is from Golding's Egyptological side: set in ancient Egypt (exactly how ancient other Egyptologists will know), it turns on the moment when a man, by a leap of imagination, chooses to become a God. The best text for further elucidation is Golding's essay, "Egypt from My Inside", in which he describes what he calls "the heart of my Egypt": "It is to be at once alive and dead: to suggest mysteries with no solution, to mix the strange, the gruesome and the beautiful; to use all the resources of life to ensure that this leftover from living and its container shall stand outside change and bring the wheel to a full stop." By treating the unfamiliar with familiarity, explaining nothing, he teases the reader into the strange world of the story. It is as brilliant a tour de force as *The Inheritors*, if on a smaller scale.

The other story, "Clonk Clonk", is somewhat less satisfying. It is one of Golding's "childhood of the species" stories, set apparently in Africa (there are rhinos and chimpanzees), at a date that the last paragraph suggests was at least a hundred thousand years ago. In this stage men, appropriately, are childish and polymorphously perverse; women, however, are women—knowing, material, and wisely deceitful. As a fable of the relations between the sexes the story is clumsy; as a fable of a growth of consciousness it scarcely works. One must judge it one of the honourable failures.

"Envoy Extraordinary" will be familiar to Golding's admirers from its first appearance in the collection titled *Sometime, Never* and, in dramatic form, in *The Brass Butterfly*. It is unique among Golding's writings in that it is witty and amusing, and quite lacking in the solemnity that rather weighs down his other work. Though classical in setting, it plays with anachronisms in a cheerful, unserious way—though the story has its Golding-esque point about civilization and its discontents.

Golding has said that he wrote *The Inheritors* to refute Wells's *Outline of History*, and one can see that between the two writers there is a certain filial relation, though strained, as such relations often are. They share the fascination with past and future, the extraordinary capacity to move imaginatively to remote points in time, the fabulizing impulse, the need to moralize. There are even similarities in style. And surely now, when Wells's reputation as a great writer is beginning to take form, it will be understood as high praise of Golding if one says that he is our Wells, as good in his own individual way as Wells was in his.

Hurry on down

TERRY SOUTHERN :
Red-Dirt Marijuana
And Other Tastes
246pp. Cape. £1.75.

If Terry Southern's reputation seems a precarious one, it was, after all, picked up at speed. There have been the movies, *Candy*-the-cause-célèbre, and two much praised, if lightweight, novels, one of which *The Magic Christian*—became yet another film. To some extent *Red-Dirt Marijuana* confirms the impression of a man in a hurry. It is a bit of a rag-bag: stories dating from 1955 to 1967, and it is not surprising to find that Mr Southern's hold over his material slackens as we reach the most recent work. The later stories are generally shorter, usually jokier and often rely on a single, throwaway idea to carry them through.

There are a couple of cod (?) documentary pieces, interviews with Mickey Spillane and with "a faggot male nurse", both organized with skill, and a story called "Recruiting for the Big Parade" is a beautifully poker-faced transcript of a man telling how he was duped into taking part in the Bay of Pigs invasion by promises of a holiday in Miami. The satirical scope is deliberately allowed for in these stories, and it is fully exploited, but there is also an inescapable sense of opportunism. Subject-matter is random, dealt with efficiently, and presents, as a whole, the spectacle of a journeyman writer doing his job well for a readership which hopes it knows what to expect.

Perhaps, though, the greatest misfortune of these pieces is in following some very good early stories (assuming the arrangement to be, as it surely must be, chronological) which make no attempt to tickle the liberal armpit or capitalize on cult. They are set, many of them, south of the Mason-Dixon line and, as the title of the collection indicates, use pot as an incidental, unifying theme. The title-story is the first of a linked pair in which a Negro farm-hand and a white boy are principal characters. The discovery, by the boy, of some "red-dirt marijuana" growing wild leads to a run-down on the mystique and the practicalities of pot-culture which, because Southern's ear seems perfectly attuned to dialogue, gells with the substance of the story; and in a subtle way, the relaxed pace is sustained through the next episode, "Razor Fight", to provide a weird and compelling scene in which the farm-hand and his brother cut each other to ribbons with an almost lazy brutality.

There is, in the opening pieces, a sense of depth and a properly clandestine complexity which are missing later on: qualities which are made best use of in the excellent "You're Too Hip, Baby", in which the laconic obliquities of the pot-high extend to become something approaching a life-style. A black jazz musician, in Paris, is befriended by a white boy who is working really hard at being part of the jazz scene. He supplies the musician with the best pot, praises his music, organizes trips (both kinds) in the countryside. The problem is that the recipient of all this pot and praise just can't see what the man *wants*, and the missed connexions culminate in a cool and cruelly ironic dying fall. Stories like this one show that there's much more to Mr Southern than the ability to hit and run. Whether he's shelved his talent in favour of high-speed humour remains to be seen.

[...]parring partners

[...] HARTLEY :
[...] Harness Room
[...] Hamish Hamilton. £1.80.

[...] short novel, almost a fable, is [...] two young men. Carrington, [...] 24, is a chauffeur and an ex-[...] Fergus, aged 17, is the [...] of Carrington's employer, [...] Macready. According to his [...] report, Fergus "lacks aggres[...] spirit", and the housemaster [...] "We all like Fergus . . . but my [...] opinion is that he is better [...] for a passive than an active [...] life." We have met people [...] Fergus's characteristics in much [...] Mr Hartley's previous fiction, [...] relationships with personal servants [...] also become a familiar theme: here, as ever, he is as much concerned with the servant's feelings and judgments as he is with the employer's. Never before, however, has he so explicity discussed an erotic relationship between master and man.

The Colonel, a widower, has always seen Fergus as a reflection of his mother. About to be married again, to a much younger woman, the father begins to feel that Fergus should be more "manly", more aggressive. He asks his military employee to teach his son to box, and this project seems successful. But the chauffeur's comradely feeling for the young master develops into something more passionate: perhaps he sees in Fergus those "feminine" characteristics fostered by his father. The new wife is opposed to the boxing lessons. Her femininity seems likely to induce in Fergus a different kind of "manliness". The servants' gossip presents this stepmother as a sort of Phaedra, more concerned with her stepson than her husband.

With Mr Hartley, we might have expected the emblematic significance of these conflicting affections and concerns to be expressed through gossip and fantasy, imagined reproofs and interior dialogue. But he has chosen raw action. The servant and the young master make love; their exhibition bout ends with a death: the father and the new wife part, after brawling physically. Times have changed since Mr Hartley began his career in a spirit of Jamesian indirection. Some of his readers may regret that this deftly-written novel seems so apt for screen treatment.

[...]emporary fathers

[...] GILLOTT :
[...] Baby
[...] Gollancz. £2.

[...] Baby is a novel infected by the [...] dislike of her characters, a [...] which is all too catching. The [...] Garbie, is watched by a [...] eye from her wartime child[...] to the present day, when, "a [...] cetaceous beast", she mumbles [...] from a hospital bed to an [...] who feels only guilt for never [...] liked her. Culpably charm[...] Garbie is the illegitimate daugh[...] a black sheep and one of those [...] girls who "lose their youth [...] quickly".

[...] the bombing and the bed-[...] the girl is temporarily evacuated to the country house of her father's family, where she learns to say thank you and to admire what is seen to be less than admirable. Her uncle is a kindly, muddle-headed Labour MP, whose children grow up to despise him and vote Tory. Garbie's mother dies in a characteristically careless and squalid accident and the daughter is brought up by some Dagenham relations, who are neat, mean, and tasteless, but cosier company for the wretched girl than her glamorous cousins. When she is sprung back on us again after a merciful gap for adolescence, she is no longer pathetic. She is offensive, ugly, badly dressed, inclined to send hundreds of Christmas cards to people who don't like her, and self-confident. She boasts about her uncle and betrays him by taking up with a dilapidated anarchist in his sixties, who introduces her to a jolly, mindless existence of perpetual demonstration.

The child's bewildered switching between temporary fathers and filth to a lovely family dominated by a sour, disinfecting nanny is carefully inventoried, but the sourness spreads. Tastelessness and foolishness provoke fastidious irritation, but the people offered as characteristic of these terrible times have only smells and accents and second-hand opinions to call their own, so they are easily defeated. The author dwells lovingly on Garbie's unfortunate complexion, on the hypocrisy of her rich, socialist uncle and the barbarian hordes at the gates of the LSE. It is impossible not to feel exhausted by such wanton fury, directed at people who don't exist.

Melvyn Bragg
The Nerve
"By far the most interesting and compelling novel he has written to date"—Norman Shrapnel, *Guardian*. "The story he tells, combining credibility with the unexpected, makes a good novel"—*The Times Literary Supplement* £1.90

Colin Spencer
Panic
"Seediness, obsessions, sex and violence, glimpses of underworld Brighton—all this may sound like Greeneland Revisited, but Colin Spencer's Panic is strong enough to stand on its own feet without invidious comparisons"—Richard Boston, *Observer* £1.90

Bernard Kops
The Passionate Past of Gloria Gaye
"A work of perfect, if modest, proportions . . . What Mr Kops did for the East End in 'By the Waters of Whitechapel' he has now done for Soho"—Francis King, *Sunday Telegraph* £1.90

Daniel Fuchs
West of the Rockies
"Tightly controlled, perceptive piece of writing which tells of the tenuous, perturbed relationship between a world-famous Hollywood actress—a star—and a youngish man who works for her agency"—*The Times Literary Supplement* £1.90

Secker & Warburg

Innately unhappy

FRANCO FERRUCCI:
L'Amatra nel cortile
170pp. Milan: Rizzoli. L.2,000.

Franco Ferrucci is an older and more travelled man than his book suggests. He is thirty-five and now lives in New York, but he writes about youthful wretchedness in a way that seems still involved in it. Presumably the wretchedness is his own, since he writes in the first person, does not call it fiction, and says on the jacket that he is now writing his first novel. The misery he recalls is almost total. As a child, he hears his mother remark that illness is the worst evil that can befall one, and marvels—since all evils already seem to have befallen him—that a mere thing like physical pain can be thought so important, so overwhelming, he being overwhelmed enough by spiritual cares.

The nature of this unhappiness he does not try to discover; he merely describes its effects with precision, as he describes the cancer that kills his father. On the face of it there seems little reason, little external reason at least, for his sufferings: true, he appears to have no affection for his family, and perhaps they have little for him (from the way they are dealt with one cannot tell); but, outwardly, he has a certain amount of middle-class good fortune—taking his degree at Pavia, finding an office job to support him meantime, and apparently not short of company or friends. Then comes teaching at Pisa, and the rediscovery of two friends from childhood, Marco and Lina. With Lina he seems at last to break through the almost autistic inability to communicate; but, credibly, though it is not explained exactly why, the love affair peters out, first the narrator running away from it, then, when he returns, finding Lina has vanished.

What, the outsider may wonder, went wrong, not just with this affair but with everything in the whole joyless existence described? Something, clearly, from the very beginning, perhaps from the womb, something the author tries to exorcize with snarling outbursts of rage—a lovelessness, a tension, an inability to enjoy, to explain, to expand. Perhaps the duck in the courtyard, blown up in importance to make the book's title, though not so obviously important in the text, symbolizes something of his own condition: throat slashed (or possibly beheaded) it waddles about the yard and into corners, energetically twitching but quite dead.

L'Amatra nel cortile is an impressive first book, however depressing its subject, written with a good deal of power and a casual-seeming stylishness. It says much for it that, in spite of its unrelieved gloom, one reads on with curiosity and intellectual excitement. Cesare Segre in an introduction likens Signor Ferrucci's position in it to that of a prisoner enclosed by walls he has built himself, peering through slits in them at the world outside and calling mutely for help to the people there. Help never comes, there is no apparent solution, and one is left wondering if the exorcism has worked, if anger has driven out bitterness, or the memory of love, lovelessness.

UNIVERSITY OF HULL PUBLICATIONS

Diogenes of Oenoanda
THE FRAGMENTS
A Translation and Commentary by C. W. Chilton
At the end of the nineteenth century French and Austrian archaeologists excavating in the ruins of Oenoanda in south-west Turkey found the remains of a long inscription which had clearly been an exposition of the philosophy of Epicurus. It had been set up by Diogenes, a local magnate who, as a devoted Epicurean, was convinced that it was his duty to spread the message of salvation to fellow-citizens and strangers by having it carved on the wall of a colonnade in the centre of the town. Although the inscription is unique, and contains aspects of Epicurean teaching and arguments not found in any other source, no translation or commentary on it has ever been published in English. The author now offers such a work together with an introduction on the history of the site, the discovery and arrangement of the fragments, and the fortunes of the Epicurean community during the early centuries of the Roman Empire. £3

Libanius' Autobiography
(ORATION I)
The Greek Text, edited, introduced, and translated by A. F. Norman
'To render so remote an author intelligible a good commentary has long been needed; Norman's work is most welcome, and especially valuable as drawing pertinently and concisely upon the considerable volume of scholarship recently devoted to Libanius and his milieu'.—*Classical Review* £3.15

Koine Eirene
GENERAL PEACE AND LOCAL INDEPENDENCE IN ANCIENT GREECE
T. T. B. Ryder
'Some books meet such an important need that they can be welcomed indulgently, all faults forgiven. Dr Ryder has favoured us with the only comprehensive account in English of an intriguing species of international instrument that flourished for fifty years in fourth-century Greece . . . a readable version of fourth-century politics, useful for the advanced undergraduate and historian, since he offers a review of the modern literature and takes positions on disputed loans.'—*Classical World* £2.10

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

At grips with the System

FRANCO CORDERO:
Le maschе
151pp. Milan: Rizzoli. L.2,000.
Trattato di decomposizione
192pp. Bari: De Donato. L.2,000.

Franco Cordero is the last kind of person you would expect to find emerging on the Italian cultural scene. Dour in his hatred of superficiality and of casual, undirected thought, he has, with the publication of *Trattato di decomposizione* and *Le maschе*, clearly established his position as a writer of prose who can escape condescension of any kind from an English-speaking public. The idea of judgment by such a public must be stressed, because he considers the English-speaking tradition the most intellectually mature and the least tolerant towards shoddiness.

All too many Italian intellectuals of dissent prefer indulging in verbal delirium to slogging their way through to the unexplored roots of moral corruption in society. To find a complete exception to this rule is quite a shock, and the fact that Signor Cordero operates, intellectually at least, in isolation, and is fully aware of this, has certainly deepened his vision.

The bare outlines of his literary curriculum are strange enough. His first six books were technical discussions of legal problems. In 1960 he became Professor of Procedura Criminale at the Catholic University of Milan. Seven years later he published *Gli osservanti*, a phenomenological exploration of "practising believers" and a book which, after two years of silence, led to an attempt by the Catholic University to oust him altogether from his state-guaranteed professorship after his course on the philosophy of law had been taken away from him. This in turn led to his best-selling *Risposta a monsignore*, a searing attack on the Church seen as an institution which educates the young to accept a surrogate morality and as the purest form of a power system known to history. This book earned him the implacable hatred of the Church hierarchy and the gratitude of every dissenting lay intellectual in Italy. In it he fully analyses the mechanisms by which the Church manipulates "belief" and kneads it until it becomes mental castration.

Signor Cordero's first novel, *Genus* (1969) provided a fierce cross-section of the lives of two archetypal figures in the ecclesiastical system of power: Teo, the believer, who nourishes himself on emotional certainties and whose "meetings with God" are soaked in reminiscence, an area of private delight; and Armonio, the "believing" atheist, a man who uses, absorbs and processes other people till his urge to domination drives him to his ruin.

In the past two years or more, Signor Cordero's literary activity has developed with protean exuberance, and his two most recent books, *Le maschе* and *Trattato di decomposizione*, show his talents in full development. *Le maschе* refers to the "twilight figures" which Piedmontese peasants imagine they see, menacing and vaguely defined, as dusk falls. This image aptly mirrors the terror exerted by a system of coercion on the individual: at grips with nothing, but in the grip of limitless terror. The individual's near-irresistible temptation is to fall victim to the system's power of suggestion. Salvation lies in realizing that its anonymity and efficiency are not total. Examined closely it breaks up into fallible individuals, often worthy of contempt, sometimes even of pity.

In *Le maschе* the system tries to get its revenge on an innocent figure. An accusation is moved against him, and passes from man to man within the network without the protagonist being able to discover what he is really accused of. The content of the charge is irrelevant in any case. Intrigue, and resistance to it, are where the moral struggle is fought out. This shadow-boxing is vividly conveyed. The case will be heard in the hero's home town of Tule, and this gives Signor Cordero the chance to evoke a provincial town and investigate the moral nuances among a generation of change. By letting the hero meet the men and women who peopled his childhood and youth, he is able to give a panorama of Piedmontese society.

In the cunningly arranged climax the court which has to try him, after an abortive attempt to fix up a compromise—but "Why should I put my own head in the noose?"—gets cold feet itself, and registers a verdict of "non proven". The hero walks out of the book freer than he entered it.

Le maschе is completely authentic in embodying a sector of experience—the "system"—where everything is ambiguous and yet meaningful. Kafka, of course, created a world of this sort: but his was a more private paranoia. Signor Cordero, however, seizes on the generalized paranoia of a society under the grip of a power system. *Trattato di decomposizione* is a quite different sort of book. Signor Cordero's "Breakdown Theory", as it might be translated, offers a characteristic method of thinking.

Fear of the formless is the spur which urges the mind to define: definitions are thrown out like nets over Lethe. Compass points, "here" and "after"; the upturned bowl of Dante's hell; the hill of purgatory; the celestial spheres; numbers, all are symbols—one by one the cosmos is mapped out in philosophy as a shipping chart.

Some definitions are so deep-grained it needs a monstrous act of wrench free of them. Nothing is more in that—it might be said—born than once proves that mental activity places powerful weapons in the hands of political criminals and provides a way to over-coercening forces. Sins against the intelligence, like those against the Holy Spirit, are unforgiveable. Even ideas, even ideologies suffer at the hands of time. But the promise today, pus secreted by yesterday's mental decay tomorrow—an inevitable common turn of events.

There is only one viable defence. Sacrilegiously rip it to pieces. And see what is inside.

The book is a deployment of the "breakdown" technique against various enemies, above all "belief". "Belief" is the kind of which is seen as a reflection questioned, and the absolute emanating from what is held sacred.

Signor Cordero's underst "belief", as a kind of thrombosis, implies that itself is a kind of negative element to be salvaged from the moral charge normally associated with it. For Signor Cordero "faith", truly defined, is the only rational "leverage we have plans and events, in order to bring our conscious fulfilment in society. A, therefore, essential to the vitality of society, but not allowed to congeal round its mental formulas. He says *dinamica* of moral reality in the face of hopeless odds.

Signor Cordero has also received recognition of a high from prize juries, critics and Italian public. But too little attention has been paid to its from the stylistic point of view. Modern Italian prose tends to be liferate, to gangle from one to the next. Signor Cordero the process. He fillets his of syntactical props, so that architecture of thought is left His prose is absolutely clear, and dangerously full of thought.

In the arms of the prison

OKOT p'BITEK:
Song of Prisoner
Song of Malaya
184pp. Nairobi: East African Publishing House. 8.50 E.A. sh. each.

Since his celebrated *Song of Lawino* some four years ago, great interest has focused upon Okot p'Bitek's success in developing an East African poetic diction in English whose form, imagery, and points of reference are derived entirely from a vernacular original. The first successor to *Lawino*, Okot's *Song of Ocol*, was a disappointment, for it savoured too much of a conscientious attempt to give a voice to an essentially dull, pompous, and vindictive husband. But it was interesting to trace Okot's influence in the work of another Acoli writer, Okello Oculi, whose *Orphan* offered some passages of real bitterness and power.

Now Okot p'Bitek has returned to his best form in *Song of Prisoner*, which is inspired by his deep compassion for the humiliated and despised, his real horror of inhumanity, and his continued amazement at the capacity of many African leaders to insulate their lives from the anguish and deprivation left in the wake of political or military juggernauts. Neither the publisher nor the author tells us whether this new poem is the transliteration of an Acoli (Lwo) original, but its imagery has much of the freshness and inventive energy of Okot's best work. This energy is evident in the very first lines of the poem, where the animation of the cold prison into a human form only reinforces its real bleakness and denial of life:

> The stone floor
> Lifts her powerful arms
> In cold embrace
> To welcome me
> As I sit on her navel.
> My head rests
> On her flat
> Whitewashed breasts.

The icy terror of this opening is followed by the evocation of the most straining, suffocating and impotent rage. The nameless prisoner achieves a universal utterance by the very particularity with which he dwells on his fantasies of betrayal, cuckoldry, and living burial; the torments, surely, of every prisoner who ever lived?

There are fantasies of fulfilment too, of drinking and wenching on a scale commensurate with present loss, but in the midst of these the prisoner suddenly seems to hear the drums and cries of a Lyel. the Acoli funeral dance, filtering through the walls that entomb him. Can he join his age-mates in chasing the hare far away from his present prison state, or is it truly his own body that the community is celebrating? At any rate, the funeral dance becomes a ritual for the anger and scorching his breast:

> I want to join
> The funeral dancers,
> I want to tread the earth
> With a vengeance
> And shake the bones
> Of my father in his grave!

In *Song of Malaya* (not the country, but the Swahili word for a prostitute) the same compassion is extended to these scapegoats of man's guilt and woman's jealousy. For the gratification of some visiting personage these girls are often chased off the streets and beaten by the very men who were their customers the night before. The impact of the second song is weakened by a slight sentimentalizing of the all-knowing, all-suffering harlot; yet here too Okot uses his new poetic language to induce the reader's sympathy to flow into strange places and to illuminate the corners of hidden lives. His [illegible] are certainly one of the most [illegible] and important [illegible] poetry of African [illegible]

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ot quite as poor as he's painted

R. MARGULIES:
life of Sean O'Casey
Oxford University Press.
Oxford University Press.

O'CASEY:
By J. C. Trewin.
Macmillan. £3.25.

the early years of the present became fashionable to call writers by their humble Patrick McGill was "the Navy Poet", Ledwidge was introduced to as "the Scavenger Poet" he had swept leaves from roads for a few weeks. O'Casey, complete with and hob-nailed boots, in London drawing-rooms Tenement Poet".

R. Margulies tells us attended a postgraduate legal history at University Dublin, but found that he interested in the plays of to benefit from his legal in order to find out all he about the dramatist, he sought those who might have known hall, he interviewed fifty-six people, including ten of the dramatist's relatives, many former neighbours of his, and even two of his superiors on the Great Northern Railway, where he had been employed for some years. With remarkable pertinacity, he succeeded in interviewing six fellow-members of the Irish Citizen Army, friends at the Laurence O'Toole's Club, and drinking companions of O'Casey's inimitable brother Mick. As a result he regards O'Casey's six-volume autobiography, because of its imaginative expansiveness, as a work to mistrust: and he has discovered some interesting facts.

It has been common knowledge that Sean O'Casey did not come from the Dublin slums like James Stephens, who was so reticent about his miserable childhood. Sean's father, Michael Casey (the "O" was added later by Sean), was an assistant clerk in the central office of the Society for Church Missions, earning £5 15s 8d a month, which was regarded at the time as a reasonable salary. In Thom's Directory of Dublin householders for the year 1880 the sole listed tenant of the house in Dorset Street, and its sole ratepayer, was Michael Casey. Later the Caseys moved to a smaller house because Bella, the only daughter, was living at Marlborough Street Training College, where she was studying for her teaching certificate. Mick and Tom, the other brothers, obtained civil service jobs in the Post Office. It is clear, says Professor Margulies, that Sean had more formal education than he acknowledged in his autobiographies, and passed several examinations, two of them with honours.

On the premature death of the father, Tom enlisted in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and Mick in the Royal Engineers, where he worked as a telegraphist. Both contributed to the family so that Sean and his mother were far from poverty-stricken in their pleasant cottage at 25 Hawthorne Terrace. Sean began work at Eason's, the leading Dublin news agency, but held the job for only a week. He taught himself Irish, took up hurling, "which he played with more gusto than skill", and became secretly a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. In 1903 he started working as a bricklayer's assistant for the Great Northern Railway, and toiled there for almost nine years, carrying tools and mixing concrete. But he was active in other ways, for he participated fervently at prayer meetings, changed his name to Sean O Cathasaigh, and recruited both for the Gaelic League and for the Irish Republican Brotherhood. Meanwhile he pursued his studies despite his weak sight, reading Dostoevsky, Chekhov, and Ibsen. We are told that "O'Casey expressed vehement dislike for Brinsley McNamara, a free-thinking author who had become a Catholic and for all persons who wrote without knowing their subjects". This is inaccurate, for McNamara, whose real name was John Weldon, was born a Catholic and his realistic novel, *The Valley of the Squinting Windows*, was so exact in its detail that his father, a Meath schoolteacher, was dismissed from his post.

O'Casey himself was eventually dismissed from the Great Northern Railway on the charge of "habitual neglect of work". Having parted from the Church, his job, and the Citizen Army, founded by James Connolly, O'Casey concentrated on his work as Secretary of a Pipers Band. Acquaintances regarded him as a crank, pointing to his quarrelsomeness, much of it due, no doubt, to his inflamed eyes; but his friends praised him for his lively sense of humour and his charm.

O'Casey's interest in drama began when he became associated with a dramatic society which put on plays and revues at the Empire Theatre, but soon he was quarrelling with his stage manager. His first attempt at a play was *The Frost on the Flowers*, in which he satirized a friend of his.

In her biography of her husband, Eileen O'Casey has given us a simple, moving study. Her parents were Irish and her mother was a devout Catholic, much distressed because her father had given up his religion. After his death at a comparatively early age, the young girl was sent to an orphanage in London run by the Sisters of Charity. Life was severe there, and "if a child wetted her bed, she was made to stand with the sheet on her head and the wet patch across her face". Corporal punishment took place on Saturday evenings and once, having lost a shoe, she stayed to search for it, but suddenly realized that some of the older children were being whipped: "I was so frightened about it that I held my hands over my ears and hid until it was possible to creep out unnoticed and weeping."

Later Eileen Reynolds studied music and joined a D'Oyly Carte tour, and eventually found herself in America playing in *Rose Marie*. She came across a copy of *Juno and the Paycock* and was profoundly moved by it. A fortune-teller whom she consulted urged her to return to England at once "to meet there a man with piercing eyes and heavy brows . . . a man who would be world famous and whom I would marry". Within a few weeks she had met her future husband, Sean O'Casey.

emon impresario

GALLAGHER:
Karno
Hale. £2.

Gallagher's researches into the rd work of Fred Karno have d in a curious book. Much stems from contemporaries' ches, and their testimony Karno rather than what is usually ected for publication about who died as recently as thirty ago. The book establishes place in the history of showas the father of a kind of which flourished in the hall but was happily not lost r passing, immortalized as it Bill Roach's and Charlie Chapins. Karno was a recreator Commedia dell'Arte, with its scenarios, stock characand acrobatic fooling.

impossible not to admire the on of Karno's enterprises and any insight into the minds ators. He was the key imin the careers of an astonlarge number of people who star performers, including Chaplin, Stan Laurel, Bud gin, George Robey, Will Hay, Miller and Bobby Howes. The one of success at a furious the oppressed boy from the rough working-class home in ham developed boundless ve and force, and became a household word. He made and spent several millions and went on promoting shows and films until the money ran out and, in his seventies, he was reduced to keeping an offlicence in Dorset at a place called, ironically indeed, Lilliput.

There was a demonism about Karno which only partly expressed itself in terms of drama and business. His sexual aggressiveness, his heartless and horrible exploitation of whatever power over young women came his way, his adventitious delight in inflicting pain and shame, all indicate psychopathic tendencies. Yet he had many friends, who stood by him when he needed them most. He was basically an antagonist, whose practical jokes reflect more than a comic attack on the established order. As Mr Gallagher points out, his stock-in-trade on the stage was the misfortune of others.

This account is simply constructed and written in a rather unsophisticated style, with too many exclamation marks; but it is based on as many biographical facts as could be found, and nobody is likely to unearth many more. It would perhaps have benefited from a more extensive reconstruction of some of Karno's productions, but it nevertheless makes an interesting contribution to the history of farce and supplies a footnote to the study of the psychology of success.

Dame Sybil

ELIZABETH SPRIGGE:
Sybil Thorndike Casson
Foreword by Sybil Thorndike.
348pp. Gollancz. £3.

Sybil Thorndike's career has covered seven decades. The parson's daughter who chose the stage began to act when Irving was still alive and the actor-managers could still flourish before their fall. The record of her life spans several theatrical ages and to read it as it has been apprehended by such a dramatically aware writer as Elizabeth Sprigge is to gain new and rich insights into the history of this century's theatre.

The special quality of the book is derived from the dialogue which the writer enjoyed over a long period with Sybil Thorndike and Lewis Casson; it justifies her description of it as an "autobiographical biography", the book that Dame Sybil's inveterate activity prevented her from writing herself. The rare advantage this dialogue gave has been well exploited and the result is a sparklingly planned yet intimate account of Sybil Thorndike and her work.

It makes clearer than ever before the capital role that the late Sir Lewis Casson played in his wife's success. The character of that dedicated and impassioned Welshman, with his intense seriousness, depressions, intransigence, humour, mischief and waywardness, emerges well. His scrupulous art imposed a sustained and useful discipline on his wife's impetuous and enthusiastic attack. Without him, the story would have been very different.

The reader can only marvel at the energies and abilities that made possible the profusely busy existence of the Cassons. They played all over the British Isles, in the Antipodes, South Africa, America, the Far and Middle East and Europe, without losing their hold on the London public to which they always returned. Sybil Thorndike's vocation, her essentially religious love of experience and her humorous resource are completely evident in the chronicle of her days. Sometimes the author has had to pass swiftly where the playgoer would have had her linger, but she has been mindful of the other good books on her subject by J. C. Trewin and Russell Thorndike and was concerned to avoid repetition. The treatment of the high enterprise of *Saint Joan* cannot be faulted and the many influences which helped Sybil Thorndike to triumph in a splendid range of modern plays as well as in the established masterpieces are all here.

The catholic partnership, which includes among many others Ben Greet and Granville-Barker, Elsie Fogerty and Edith Craig, Lilian Baylis and Gilbert Murray, Laurence Olivier and Ralph Richardson, epitomizes the astonishing wealth of the English stage in her time. Ibsen and Euripides, Shakespeare and Shaw, grand guignol, T. S. Eliot, Emlyn Williams, W. Douglas-Home, Clemence Dane and N. C. Hunter: all were within her compass.

Sybil Thorndike's life offers a noble theme. Elizabeth Sprigge has taken up its challenge with love and respect. The final impression of her biography is that of a roundly professional being, whose great achievements have been sweetened by a singular goodness and grace.

Volume eight of the *Obra completa* of Camilo José Cela has recently appeared. (1,060pp. Barcelona: Destino). It contains the two series of *Las viejas amigas*, together with *Tobogán de hambrientos*. These mannered pieces of journalism are not Cela's most attractive work, but they form a central and substantial part of his writings.

Mind-menders

ARNOLD A. ROGOW:
The Psychiatrists
315pp. Allen and Unwin. £3.50.

By some, psychiatrists have been looked upon with excessive respect, by others as a joke ("trick-cyclists, headshrinkers") and by some as a menace. It is possible that we try to ridicule those we fear, and it seems only fair that somebody should reverse the usual process and try to analyse or study the psychiatrist. In addition to being a political scientist, Arnold Rogow appears to have the qualification of having seen an analyst "three or four times a week for several years at a cost of many thousands of dollars".

In the early part of *The Psychiatrists* the difference between psychiatrists and psychoanalysts is explained and a survey made of their training arrangements and professional organizations. There is some irrelevant detail. It is difficult to imagine a reader wanting to know which bands played at the dinner-dance of the 1967 annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association.

The next part of the book is based on replies to questionnaires, of which 490 were sent out to psychiatrists and psychoanalysts and 184 were returned; thirty-eight individuals were also interviewed. In the evaluation of the statistical results it must be remembered that the figures, especially for the members of the American Psychoanalytic Association, are too small to be statistically significant; they should not be taken as more than hints. The impression on this side of the Atlantic that in the United States psychoanalysts get rich is supported by the author's finding that 60 per cent of psychoanalysts earn $40,000 gross or more. Psychiatrists earn less.

Interesting facts emerge about the political and cultural attitudes of the sample. The group examined tend to be politically more to the left, to be more "progressive", than the rest of American physicians, and the analysts are on the whole left of the psychiatrists. The high proportion of Jews, who form about a quarter of the sample, is mentioned, but there is also a high proportion of Jews among patients. When discussing patients, Professor Rogow points to the small number of Negroes receiving psychotherapy. This is, of course, largely due to the poverty of the Black population, since to undergo psychoanalysis in the United States costs a minimum of $5,000 a year. It is also interesting that the APA contains a group of militant Black psychiatrists demanding that American psychiatry should become more relevant to the problems of the Blacks.

The Psychiatrists is mainly concerned with problems of the United States, and its findings cannot easily be transferred to British conditions. One difference lies in the greater influence which psychoanalysis has had on the American psychiatric climate; this can be seen in academic departments as well as in the ordinary state hospitals.

For the future, Professor Rogow believes that sensitivity training of the Esalen type has more to offer than most psychiatrists believe, and he expects that it will become possible to use computers not only for diagnosis but also for psychotherapy. This may not be as unlikely as it sounds: psychiatrists in this country were surprised to find that some patients preferred talking to a tape-recorder and did so more freely than when talking to a psychiatrist.

Prisoners of gender

MARGARET LAING (Editor):
Woman on Woman
228pp. Sidgwick and Jackson. £2.50.

Woman's Liberation is in one way like the Common Market: it cuts across established boundaries. A properly balanced debate would have to set pro-Lib man against anti-Lib woman, among other things. In another way it is unlike a purely political or economic argument, in that many of the emotions engaged and factors involved seem to hover beyond the conscious awareness of participants of both sexes, with here a memory surfacing, there a burst of passion exploding, and there a painful attempt made to combine feeling and objectivity.

The views of women (all of them distinguished and articulate) on women give only part of the picture, therefore; but within this book are gathered quite a wide range of attitudes and personalities. The eleven contributors were asked to write from a personal rather than a theoretical point of view. Mary Stocks and Edith Summerskill present their respective versions of feminism, old-style; Emma Tennant links sexual discrimination with the growth of capitalism; Dorothy Berridge describes her life as a nun in a teaching order. Sheila Kitzinger writes on society's attitudes to women as child-bearers; Eva Figes attacks through her personal history current legislation for divorced and separated mothers. Elizabeth Longford and Mary Stott relate their own ambitions and careers to their sex, and Marina Warner, Sally Trench, and Nemone Lethbridge ponder some of their own experiences—as convent schoolgirl, iconoclastic social worker, and barrister.

The only protagonist missing, here and elsewhere in print, is an articulate defender of the woman-at-home role: one who has deliberately chosen the role or had it forced on her by lack of the talents and domestic help possessed by most of the contributors, and is satisfied with it. But perhaps she does not exist. Otherwise, a spectrum of ideas is well covered. Into the men's camp shots are fired and bouquets are thrown. "My husband . . . gave me confidence in myself both as a woman and as a human being, some confidence in dealing with men, confidence in my newspaper skills, and a basic stability", writes Mary Stott; Sally Trench's view is that, "as far as I can see, if men can have their sex, they will put up with anything". Men see women only in relation to themselves, Mary Stocks complains; husbands can be quite useful to professional women if picked for unselfishness, says Edith Summerskill.

In their willingness to look for the roots of these conflicts and joys the contributors also vary widely. Two of the most interesting pieces come from Marina Warner and Sheila Kitzinger. In spite of some predictable over-writing about the processes of giving birth, Sheila Kitzinger gives a lucid analysis of the devaluation of femaleness in a technological society, which has replaced the awe shown in more primitive cultures. Instead of the altar to female fertility, we have woman herself lying on the delivery table like a sacrifice to the gods of efficiency and hygiene: pregnancy and birth no longer revered as momentous but coped with as an illness. Marina Warner relates her education in a Mariolatrous convent to the archetypal figures of chaste Virgin and destructive Whore which arise from men's fear of whole women. "But it is about as much good", she concludes, "saying that a man cheapens and degrades a woman because he is in awe of her, as it is comforting a negro in South Africa by saying that the white man envies his supposedly superior sexual powers."

Perhaps it can do some good, after all, for women to make themselves remember that they have capacities which are deeply enviable, especially if, as Sheila Kitzinger says, modern society has made them [illegible] about their own wishes. [illegible] have pretended too long to [illegible] polite feelings they ought [illegible] and denied the ones they [illegible] experienced. It is not just [illegible] of keeping our knees toge[illegible] have bent our minds doub[illegible]

And the feelings they [illegible] experience"? At the end [illegible] book with its intelligent [illegible] of women in society, of em[illegible] and legislation and oppor[illegible] is Nemone Lethbridge's [illegible] eleven years of being child[illegible] sticks in the memory.

> Three months later I was preg[illegible] *perhaps*—pregnant, not [illegible] pregnant, but actually, glorious[illegible] ally provenly pregnant. The [illegible] gist telephoned me: Are you p[illegible] disappointed? Pleased! I [illegible] over the moon. I've waited [illegible] for this. . . . It would have [illegible] difference even if I had known [illegible] what this pregnancy was [illegible] mean: seven months in b[illegible] loss of all the work I'd [illegible] collected for myself, the [illegible] false alarms, the pethidene, [illegible] ian section with its sequent[illegible] alienation, the baby blues.

It is this which Elizabeth L[illegible] calls the "passion for ch[illegible] and children" which [illegible] her own surprise. It is [illegible] urgent and crude; but [illegible] ing of living itself.

Lady Longford also [illegible] after six of her eight ch[illegible] been born, she resigned a [illegible] liamentary seat because [illegible] more likely to be elected [illegible] husband in a marginal [illegible] feminist armour [illegible] I just could not see [illegible] home fires burning [illegible] Thames on fire at West[illegible] perhaps is the talking [illegible] whole book. Was this [illegible] betrayal of her own [illegible] honourable payment for [illegible] a big slice out of two [illegible]

Now let us hear from [illegible] Men—and not just as a [illegible] piece of Lib-service. Let [illegible] in a companion volume [illegible] feel about being, like [illegible] prisoned in just one sex for [illegible]

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The matt majority

EUAN DUFF:
How We Are
Unnumbered pages. Allen Lane The Penguin Press. £4.

Heartfelt thanks, first of all, for a photographic portrait of England in the late 1960s that does not include pictures of David Frost, Twiggy, Mick Jagger, Robert Maxwell, George Best, the Kray brothers, Sir Francis Chichester, or Dr Roy Strong; Wimbledon, Carnaby Street, Ascot or Cruft's; Edward Heath boating or Harold Wilson pipe-smoking; mini-skirted dollies in the King's Road, bowler-hatted men in Threadneedle Street, or undergraduates punting at Grantchester.

The "we" of Euan Duff's title can claim to be somewhat more representative of the people of England today. They (or we) are the majority whose names and faces are never seen in the papers or on the box, the mass of men who lead lives of quiet desperation, who live in ugly houses in ugly towns, with dull jobs and not enough money. Mr Duff's photographs show people getting married, working in offices and factories, shopping, looking after babies, bringing up children, passing the time in pubs and parks, going to the flicks, growing old. The only face in the book that you might recognize is that of the fez-wearing, trouserless Leicester Square busker (not huckster, as John Berger calls him in his introduction).

Mr Duff's approach to photography—and thanks for this too—rejects the "swinging sixties" one represented by David Bailey and the colour supplements, and goes back to a healthier tradition of magazine photography, namely that of Bill Brandt and *Picture Post*. Ordinary people are going about their ordinary lives, and are photographed without tricks. The rejection of the glossy and glamorous is welcome, and Mr Duff is doubtless right in showing the lives of most people in modern England as being matt and unglamorous. But "we" is all-inclusive. It is all very well to leave out David Frost et al, but Mr Duff's portrait excludes many others of "us" as well. His account does not hint at the existence of such people as, for example, readers and reviewers of *The Times Literary Supplement*, lecturers in art schools (like Mr Duff), art critics and novelists (like John Berger), or for that matter anyone who is likely to see, let alone buy, this book. Mr Duff and Mr Berger would no doubt wish it otherwise, but it is hard not to feel that the book should have been called "How They Are". We, the predominantly middle-class readers of the book, are being told what they, the workers, are up to. Whereas it is easy to imagine that Bill Brandt's subjects would have seen themselves in the threepenny *Picture Post*, it is harder to imagine that many copies of this £4 volume are going to fall into the hands of Mr. Duff's subjects, or of people like them.

Mr Berger is as persuasive an advocate as ever; persuasive, but not quite convincing. He says that Mr Duff's photographs "get unusually near to the people he has photographed". This nearness, he says, is not a matter of close-ups or of telescopic lenses (indeed, what makes the photographs sometimes seem positively amateurish is that most of them seem to have been taken from the other side of the road). What Mr Berger means is that "the subject's view of him or herself [illegible] left intact". What is [illegible] this? It might with equal [illegible] be called far. Surely [illegible] have got "nearest" to th[illegible] ject are the great portraits [illegible] Hogarth and Rembrandt to [illegible] quez and Ingres who have [illegible] hind and beyond the subject [illegible] of him or herself. This is [illegible] deny that Mr Duff's pictures [illegible] nitely preferable to the [illegible] clichés of a Karsh of Ottawa [illegible] example; but that, like many [illegible] virtues of this book, is a negative [illegible]

Mr Berger also makes the [illegible] that the individual photograph[illegible] not meant to be self-sufficient [illegible] are meant to be read sequ[illegible] But asking the reader to make [illegible] nexions between the images [illegible] really such a very new idea [illegible] "juxtapositions" in *Lilliput* [illegible] years ago. And some of Mr [illegible] juxtapositions are pretty [illegible] less. Wrestlers are placed [illegible] small children playing and [illegible] bracing. Is he saying that [illegible] making is like fighting, or [illegible] wrestling is childish, or that [illegible] such a thing as infant [illegible] None of these points is very [illegible]

The size of many of the photo[illegible] in this book is smaller than [illegible] playing card. They also tend [illegible] grey and lacking in contrast [illegible] makes it extremely hard to [illegible] any detail. Mr Berger's introd[illegible] is eloquent on the expressions [illegible] faces in the pictures. Presumably [illegible] saw originals which were larger [illegible] sharper. To see the expression [illegible] book one has to use a [illegible] glass. Asking for the reader's [illegible] boration is all very well, [illegible] surely going too far. It would [illegible] been preferable if Mr Duff [illegible] physically nearer to [illegible] his photographs [illegible] produced in such [illegible]

SCIENTIFIC EXPECTATIONS: THE TLS LECTURES BY LORD ZUCKERMAN



2: Government needs and expectations

[illegible]cer about the slackening [illegible] scientific activity, about [illegible] presumed threats to scientific [illegible], and about scientific [illegible], which I discussed in [illegible] article, is fully reflected in [illegible] which the problem of [illegible] of science to government has been receiving in official [illegible] over recent years, and par[illegible] in recent months. This is a [illegible] which has cropped up time [illegible] again since the end of the [illegible] World War, and which for [illegible] or another never seems [illegible] settled. Its roots go back a [illegible] way, and a brief sketch of [illegible] of the Government's con[illegible] with science may help in pro[illegible] an understanding of the situ[illegible] as we find it today, and pos[illegible] of whatever changes may [illegible] the wind.

[illegible] first sign of governmental [illegible] in science and technology [illegible] back to 1414, with the Crown's [illegible] of a "Master of the [illegible] Ordnance". As his title [illegible] the duty of this first "tech[illegible] servant of the Crown was the [illegible] one of seeing that the King's [illegible] made the best guns and [illegible] which the King's army [illegible] required. Two hundred [illegible] years passed before the next [illegible] was taken. England was [illegible] a great trading and naval [illegible]; and as in all maritime [illegible] a need to improve tech[illegible] navigation proved a power[illegible] stimulus to the development of [illegible] sciences of astronomy and [illegible] matics. This led in 1675 to the [illegible] of the Royal Obser[illegible]ry.

On the instigation of the then [illegible]-General of the Ordnance, a [illegible] Survey, today the Insti[illegible] of Geological Sciences, was [illegible] in 1835 "as a work of great [illegible] utility bearing on agricul[illegible] mining, road making, the for[illegible] of canals and railroads, and [illegible] branches of national industry" [illegible] addition to being an organiza[illegible] which could promote geological [illegible] in its own right. In 1842 the [illegible] of *Government Chemist* was [illegible]lished. This was set up by the [illegible] of Customs and Excise, [illegible] first remit was to inquire into [illegible] adulteration of tobacco. After [illegible] passage of the first Food Act in [illegible] the role of the Government [illegible] was extended to cover the [illegible] adulteration of food, and [illegible] to other related problems [illegible] public interest.

[illegible] took a different turn from [illegible] the middle of the nineteenth [illegible], with powerful propagandists [illegible] the Government to further [illegible] in the field of science. Up to [illegible] time, which can be taken as [illegible] the end of the first phase [illegible] interest in science, action [illegible] Government may have been [illegible] and slow. But from now [illegible] powerful steps were urged. [illegible] of public figures kept [illegible] the message that Britain [illegible] decline in influence relative [illegible], France and America if [illegible] were not taken both to stimu[illegible] scientific education and to make [illegible] industry more science-based [illegible] then was.

[illegible] 1870 a serious proposal was put [illegible] for the appointment of a [illegible] of Science; and in 1872 a [illegible] Commission advocated the [illegible] establishment of a [illegible] of Science and Education. [illegible] of the views of this Commis[illegible] unheeded, they did at least [illegible] in 1900 to the establish[illegible] of a National Physical Labora[illegible] an institution for "the stan[illegible] and verification of in[illegible] for the testing of materials [illegible] the determination of physical [illegible]"; and in 1909 to the [illegible] of a Development Com[illegible] to advise on scientific aid to [illegible], rural industries, and [illegible]. A Medical Research Com[illegible] was established in 1913, by [illegible] the Government was already [illegible] about £600,000 on the pro[illegible] of science, a sum which at [illegible] values would be about £4m. [illegible] of the same wave of govern[illegible] interest, a Department of [illegible] and Industrial Research [illegible] up in 1915 with a general [illegible] to put forward pro[illegible] which could advance trade and [illegible]

The outbreak of the First World War in 1914 ended this second phase of governmental concern with science. During the four years of the war, large numbers of university and other scientists were mobilized to deal with the multitude of scientific and technical problems which cropped up from day to day. Many were recruited directly into the service departments; some joined armament firms; while others became concerned with scientific matters relating to health and nutrition, with inquiries into certain unique problems raised by battle casualties, or with food production. The involvement in the war effort of some of the best scientific minds of the day not only added prestige to such government laboratories as the emerging Royal Aeronautics Research Establishment but also gave the then tightly knit and relatively small community of British scientists a sense of their own importance to the state.

At the time of the First World War, government departments were still in the main administrative bodies, whose task it was to implement the laws which Parliament enacted. Only the service departments had direct executive functions of the kind which are now commonplace in most Ministries. Scientists constituted a body apart from government, in the same way as government departments, manned almost exclusively by men whose professional education had not been in the sciences, were confident that if scientific advice was wanted, they could get it. There was no need for scientists to sit at the side of the administrators, who dealt with "policy", and still less for any changes which might make it possible for scientists to take over their functions.

It was not at all surprising, therefore, that a Cabinet committee which was set up in 1917 under the chairmanship of Lord Haldane of Cloan "to enquire generally into the machinery of Government", recommended that while government departments should themselves become better equipped to deal with statistical and technical matters—a matter on which they laid considerable store—the responsibility for national research institutions, of a kind that were regarded as "general", should be placed in the hands of a Minister who did not have executive responsibilities. It is of interest that this committee presented its report to the only professor of a scientific subject who had ever served in a British Government up to that time—Dr C. Addison, a professor of anatomy. Dr Addison was a member of the Liberal Party who became a Cabinet Minister in 1916. As Lord Addison he was Lord President of the Council in 1950-51, the last year of Attlee's Labour Administration. The next scientist to become a member of a British Government was the physicist Professor F. A. Lindemann, later Lord Cherwell. He joined Winston Churchill's Government in 1942.

The presentation of the Committee's report may be regarded as the start of a third phase of governmental concern with science in the United Kingdom. In 1920 the Medical Research Committee was transformed into a Medical Research Council. Partly because of the powerful personalities of its first two secretaries, and of the immense prestige in basic science of the Council's National Institute for Medical Research, it soon became a bastion of scientific independence, and also a model for other Research Councils. The new Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) based itself on the same principle of "independence", as also did the Agricultural Research Council which was founded in 1931. All three Councils were placed under the general purview of the Lord President of the Council, and of a small Privy Council Committee.

The Haldane principle

The Research Councils flourished during the interwar years, the DSIR growing fast through the establishment of a number of specialist institutions, and of a series of "Industrial Research Associations", which are essentially laboratories for which government and different sectors of industry are jointly responsible. But the result of what became known as the "Haldane Principle" was that the Councils effectively controlled their own affairs in so separate a way that they had little influence on the major policies of the government departments which had responsibilities in related fields of activity. Overlapping also occurred through the establishment by departments of scientific units which carried out work that could well have been undertaken by the Research Councils.

At the same time a kind of intellectual barrier developed between "Royal Society", "Research Council" and "University Science" on the one hand, and the scientific laboratories of government departments and industry on the other, the former assuming a far higher prestige. But few complained about the arrangements which then prevailed. The vast majority of professional scientists were little interested in the business of government departments which were still run by men most of whom had graduated in the classics or the humanities. The total sum which was then being spent by government on science hardly amounted to a few million pounds a year, as compared with many hundreds of millions today.

The outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 ended this third phase in the evolution of the relations of government to science, and called for an almost total mobilization of the scientific talent of the country. The war erupted at a climactic moment in the history of scientific discovery and the technological revolution to which it led and which continued into the postwar period, has since revolutionized almost the whole of industry and almost every aspect of economic, social and political life, not only in our own country but in the world as a whole.

When the war ended in 1945 no one pretended that it was possible to see the exact shape of things to come—for example, the vast political transformations that have increased the number of member states of the United Nations from 51 to 131; the accelerating growth of populations; the increase in the pace of mechanization of agriculture; and equally, the rapid resurrection as major industrial powers of Germany and Japan. But the nature of some problems which it would be necessary to deal with in the immediate postwar period were seen very clearly before the end of hostilities—for example, the need to reform international monetary relations, and the need for all countries which faced major problems of reconstruction to multiply the numbers of their scientists and engineers. Our own officials were in fact studying this particular problem as early as 1944. When hostilities ended, an independent committee was set up,

> to consider the policies which should govern the use and development of British scientific manpower and resources during the next ten years . . . so as to facilitate forward planning in those fields which are dependent upon the use of scientific manpower.

The Government's acceptance of the recommendations of this committee can be regarded as the opening of the fourth phase in the evolution of the concern of British governments with science. Its first and major recommendation was that the universities should be immediately provided with the necessary resources to double as rapidly as possible the output of science and engineering graduates. The second was that an "Advisory Council on Scientific Policy" should be established to advise the "Lord President of the Council", who was then the Cabinet Minister titularly responsible for the Research Councils, "in the exercise of his responsibility for the formulation and execution of government scientific policy". It was also proposed that a "Defence Research Policy Committee" should be set up to deal with the technical demands of the armed services. In 1959 the scientific responsibilities of the Lord President were recognized by name when the then incumbent of that ancient office was also designated Minister of Science and Technology.

Little need be said about the affairs of the Defence Research Policy Committee which, under a changed name and with a few modifications in its methods of operation, continues to the present day. The Advisory Council on Scientific Policy was wound up at the end of 1964. It did some useful work, but largely because of the "principle of scientific independence" which the Research Councils had greatly elaborated, it was seldom able to advise effectively about the amount of public money which should be devoted to science and technology, about the division of resources between the two, or even about the definition of the criteria for deciding an order for national scientific priorities.

Through its committee on scientific manpower, the Council was, however, successful in helping to set successive targets for the growth of the universities. The result was that during the seventeen years of the Council's existence, the annual output of qualified scientists and engineers grew from about 6,000 to 20,000. There were some who feared that scientists were "over-selling" themselves, and that the preferential treatment by the Government of professional scientific education was based upon an unwarranted proposition that British industry would be certain of a successful future, if only it employed more scientists and engineers.

This criticism was very much of an oversimplification. The Scientific Manpower Committee knew that many conditions had to be satisfied before economic expansion could be assured. What the Committee had to do was to see that an adequate rate of growth in national output was not prevented because of a shortage of scientific manpower. Moreover, it was fully aware that the criteria for estimating how many scientists and technologists were needed by the nation were extremely crude. And in this respect, the situation has hardly improved at all. To this day, no one—either in the United Kingdom or elsewhere—is able to specify what correlation there may be between rates of economic growth on the one hand, and the employment of professional scientists and engineers on the other.

Attempts to refine the basis of the estimates made by the Scientific Manpower Committee came to an end with the 1963 Report of the Robbins Committee on Higher Education. This important body ruled that since there was no reliable way of estimating the long-term national need for different classes of highly educated persons, this approach to the problem of university expansion should be abandoned. In place of a forecast of manpower needs as a central basis for estimating the required number of university places, the Robbins Committee suggested that the expansion of the universities should be decided by estimates of future "demand for places". This recommendation was almost immediately accepted by the Government of the day.

As it turned out, however, the demand for university places grew at a much faster pace than the Robbins Committee had estimated. Over the past seven years the number of full-time university students in the United Kingdom has grown from 143,000 to

235,000. To accommodate this increase, not only was it necessary for existing universities to expand; a number of new ones had to be founded. As is well known, the present position is that on the one hand the Government has found it impossible to provide the universities with the resources which they believe to be necessary to cope with the increased number of students; while on the other, there is a great deal of unemployment, not only among science and engineering graduates and postgraduates, but also of graduates in general.

In October, 1964, a Labour Government took office. It immediately introduced a series of measures which can be regarded as opening the fifth and present phase in the evolution of government policy with respect to science. The first and most important was the creation of a Ministry of Technology, to which the then existing Ministry of Aviation was soon attached. This was the successor department to the wartime Ministry of Supply, which was wound up in 1959. The new Ministry of Technology was also made the sponsor of certain major industries, and in effect therefore became a Ministry of Industry and Technology. The DSIR was "dismantled" and the Ministry given charge of most of its laboratories which dealt with applied science—such as the Water Pollution Research Laboratory, the Building Research Station and the Hydraulics Research Station—as well as of the postwar Atomic Energy Authority. The latter had previously been under the supervision of the same Minister (the Minister for Science) as had been responsible for the Research Councils. The rump of the old DSIR continued as a Science Research Council under the Secretary of State for Education, who had been made the sponsor of the Research Councils when the Labour Government came in, the word "Science" being added to his title. The essential function of the new Science Research Council was, and still is, to encourage fundamental research in nuclear physics and allied fields, and to support those branches of university science and technology which are not catered for either by the Medical or the Agricultural Research Councils.

Another change which was made soon after the Labour Government took office in 1964 was that the Road Research Laboratory, a strong DSIR establishment, was put under the wing of the Ministry of Transport, with which its work obviously related more closely than it did to that of the Secretary of State for Education and Science. The possibility of such a transfer had been discussed, although not recommended for implementation, by a "Committee of Enquiry into the Organisation for Civil Science" which reported in 1963, and which had also advised the establishment of a fourth Research Council, the present Natural Environmental Research Council.

Not long after, the Building Research Station, another powerful and influential DSIR laboratory, was transferred from the Ministry of Technology to the Ministry of Public Building and Works (which is now part of the Department of the Environment)—but not without a powerful struggle by the former to hold on to its newly acquired responsibility.

Even more important changes in departmental and ministerial responsibilities, with parallel changes in the sponsorship of large government scientific and engineering establishments, have taken place under the present administration. The former Ministry of Technology has been combined with the old Board of Trade to form the present Department of Trade and Industry. At the same time most of the aviation group of the Ministry of Technology (formerly the Ministry of Aviation) has been combined with the major research and development establishments of the Ministry of Defence to form a sub-department of that Ministry. These changes have again meant the reallocation of some of the old DSIR laboratories, as well as the restructuring of the Atomic Energy Authority—a move which had been started by the preceding Labour Administration. The new sub-department of the Ministry of Defence, called the Defence Procurement Executive, now employs over half of the British Scientific Civil Service. An even greater measure of institutional reallocation was called for on the creation of the new office of Secretary of State for the Environment, who now has direct responsibility for the previous separate Ministries of Housing and Local Government, Public Building and Works, and Transport.

The powers of Research Councils

This review of the changes that have taken place over the years in the responsibility for government research establishments—most of which were founded either in response to a clear need, or as a result of the influence of some powerful interested figure—is a necessary background for the consideration of two important current questions. The first—I give it priority mainly because it is the key to so much else—is the place of the Research Councils within the government organization; the second and bigger question is the purpose for which the Government needs to have scientific establishments under its control, and scientists within the government machine.

As I have said, the path along which the two original Research Councils evolved (the MRC and the DSIR), and which new ones then adopted, was set by the recommendations of Lord Haldane's Committee of 1918. This committee had been appointed by Lloyd George's Reconstruction Committee of 1917, and apart from Lord Haldane it consisted of three members of Parliament, of whom one was in the Government, a Permanent Secretary, a retired Head of the Treasury, and Mrs Sidney Webb. None of them had had any direct experience of science, nor, to the best of my knowledge, any reason to be dissatisfied with the way the scientific community had rallied to the country's cause during the war. The Committee was primarily concerned with the efficiency of government organizations, and stated the basic principle that "in the sphere of civil government the duty of investigation and thought, as preliminary to action, might with great advantage be more definitely recognized". They made it quite plain that up till then this "principle", which had long been recognized in military and naval spheres, had not been applied as it should have been in the sphere of civil government "because the exact objectives of civil administration are less obvious and less easily defined", and "because the elaboration of policy cannot be so readily distinguished from the business of administration".

The committee therefore recommended that, to this end, departments should equip themselves to cater for their own "intelligence work", statistical inquiries, and special research, but that

> for some purposes the necessary research and inquiry should be carried out or supervised by a Department of Government, specially charged with these duties, but working in the closest collaboration with the administrative departments concerned with its activities.

Responsibility for the "general research" which would be carried out by Research Councils would be in the hands of a Minister who in normal times was

> free from any serious pressure of administrative duties and is immune from any suspicion of being biased by administrative considerations against the applications of the results of research.

This was fifty years ago, at a time when, as I have said, few government departments had the kind of executive responsibilities which today are characteristic of most. Our gross national product was then a small part of what it is now, while the expenditure of all public authorities added up to only 20 per cent of GNP as compared with 50 per cent today.

As it turned out, the supervision given to the Research Councils by the Lord President, the Minister who was nominally responsible, was purely formal. The Councils grew more and more into independent bodies which, until they came under the Ministry of Education and Science a few years ago, not only decided their own programmes of work, but even negotiated their own budgets with the Treasury.

But although the Councils became strongholds of basic research, they were also encouraging work of a more applied nature which they felt had to be supported in the national interest. On the other hand, the latter was something they decided for themselves, and their increasing independence generated an attitude which implied that any encroachment on any part of the Councils' activities or anything which savoured of dictation was a dangerous threat to a vital principle whose overthrow would mean the collapse of the whole system.

It was one thing for Councils to agree to a rearrangement of matters between themselves, as occurred in 1958 when three DSIR laboratories dealing with food research were transferred to the Agricultural Research Council. It was another if anyone suggested that Research Councils should be sponsored by the Departments of State which had responsibilities of an executive kind in the field covered by the work of the Council. I say this from personal knowledge, not only as a scientist whose work received considerable support from the Councils, not only as a former member of a Research Council, but also as one who served on committees where the issue of Council independence was raised either generally, or in terms of specific proposals to transfer a particular establishment from a Council to a Government department. The defence was always the same. If this were done, the staff of the establishment would be upturned, resignations would follow, and the work would suffer—and anyhow the department would not know how to "use" or appreciate scientists and scientific advice.

The myth of scientific independence

I have never been able to interpret the Haldane recommendations as meaning some kind of "Charter of Scientific Independence". It is a myth, mainly built up in the postwar period, that there is some "principle" which grants those scientists who are supported directly by the Research Councils some peculiar right to independence, additional to the intellectual freedom accorded any academic research worker.

In any event, the presumed principle was clearly breached in 1964 and 1965 when the major part of what was then the biggest Research Council, the DSIR, was transferred to an executive Minister. The staffs of the laboratories concerned went on with their work almost as though there had been no change in their sponsorship. If, by any chance, any of them had been unaware before that the applied research for which they were responsible had to justify itself in relation to identifiable national needs, they certainly did not rise in protest when spokesman after spokesman elaborated the concept that the "relevance" of government-sponsored research was at least as important as that of scientific independence.

An even more significant breach of the "principle" occurred when the Road Research Laboratory and the Building Research Station were transferred to the relevant government departments. And with the most recent changes that have followed the formation of the Department of the Environment and the Department of Trade and Industry, the presumed Haldane principle has been blown sky-high. Work in the laboratories has never suffered, and experience has shown that the changes have strengthened the government departments concerned. The dangers implied by Lord Haldane's Committee of 1918—that there might be bias against the applications of scientific research if it became the responsibility of an executive Minister, as opposed to one without major administrative duties—have turned out to be totally unreal.

The only independence to which the scientist has an absolute right is the right and indeed the obligation to tell the truth about his scientific work as he sees it—and not the truth as someone else might have it be. This is an issue to which I shall not refer again here. But I would add that it is also my firm belief that the strength of British science and technology has its foundations in the country's basic science. This work is supported from many sources, but mainly by government—at a total cost which is not known precisely, but which, as I suggested in my first article, is probably not much less than £200 million a year. Whatever future changes might be made in the administrative framework of the Research Council, it is obvious that the quality of our basic research must not be allowed to suffer.

Views which I am said to entertain about the Research Councils have been referred to more than once now that their future is again a matter of public speculation. For example, according to a recent editorial in *Nature*, the policy which I was advocating when Chief Scientific Adviser to the Government was to sweep the Research Councils away, and "to proclaim that Haldane is dead"; and according to a recent article in the *New Statesman*, "there were sighs of relief" when I, "a frequent critic of the Research Council system, finally left the public service".

Certain of my views are on record in a speech which I was authorized to make to the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee in 1968, and which was referred to during a Commons debate on civil science on July 21, 1969. I have looked at the printed record of [illegible] and find that it boils down [illegible] essential propositions. The [illegible] that in the national interest [illegible] "contrary to what Lord [illegible] committee proposed . . . the [illegible] tion of the results of scien[illegible] must necessarily be biased [illegible] and administrative consi[illegible]. The second is that

> we should treat the so-called [illegible] principle of 1918 as a warning [illegible] our guard lest current [illegible] and practices become codified [illegible] now set of presumed prin[illegible] scale, the structures, the [illegible] the directions and economic [illegible] industry change as technology [illegible] —and no one benefits if the [illegible] machine fails to react in [illegible] fashion.

My views on this matter [illegible] fully set out in the draft [illegible] chapter to the 1961 Report [illegible] Committee on the Manage[illegible] Control of Research and [illegible] ment, a committee which was [illegible] in 1958, and of which I was [illegible] man. My text was not [illegible] my colleagues, nor was [illegible] submitted in the form [illegible] was prepared. Our report [illegible] in print, minus the fin[illegible] which I had thought nece[illegible].

Leaving aside the mat[illegible] fence science, I wrote that

> civil departments which [illegible] war had been mainly conce[illegible] problems of administration, [illegible] Ministry of Agriculture and [illegible] Ministry of Power, had [illegible] charged—either directly or [illegible] with new executive func[illegible] upon the application of [illegible] ence. Our Health Services [illegible] nationalised, as were also the [illegible] relating to the generation and [illegible] tion of power. The [illegible] Authority had come [illegible] these changes in the [illegible] had been associated [illegible] accelerating growth of [illegible] ledge and of the [illegible] sible for the education [illegible] engineers, for whose [illegible] would inevitably be [illegible] demand, at least until the [illegible] phase of our industrial [illegible] ended. At the same time [illegible] interests which were [illegible] sive concern of Government [illegible] ments had become the day [illegible] ness of numerous labora[illegible] universities, hospital [illegible] industry.

Since almost every [illegible] public life had been caught [illegible] scientific whirlpool, I asked [illegible] a pattern of government [illegible] which had grown up [illegible] over the years was really [illegible] present-day conditions. Or [illegible] even ask whether this [illegible] did not contribute to the [illegible] technical backwardness [illegible] United Kingdom; to the [illegible] still separated many admi[illegible] from science and technology [illegible] for the relative reluctance [illegible] which some of our better [illegible] and engineers, as compared [illegible] those of other countries, were [illegible] pared to enter public life. I went on to suggest that a [illegible] cause for unrewarding over[illegible] in scientific effort, for the [illegible] sary separation of the [illegible] worker from the user of the [illegible] his research, and for constra[illegible] mobility which can militate [illegible] the scientist's creative capac[illegible] to be found in the existing [illegible] of government science.

At the time I felt so strongly [illegible] I was prepared to ask whe[illegible] published recommendations [illegible] committee were not just

> papering over ever-widening cra[illegible] structure which, if it continu[illegible] present, is bound to provoke [illegible] more critical comment in the [illegible] ahead, than it does at present.

What I felt was that

> unless rationalization is taken in [illegible] the present situation will und[illegible] deteriorate. New establishments [illegible] well be set up by one [illegible] without consideration of the [illegible] siting them geographically [illegible] some other establishment operat[illegible] the same or related fields, but [illegible] led by a different authority [illegible] equally, gaps in our research [illegible] will continue to reveal themselves [illegible] as a result of any systematic [illegible] tion of the whole field of govern[illegible] science, but only in response to [illegible] urgent need which has been forced [illegible] the open by uncontrollable [illegible] stances.

Here I pointed to the need [illegible] concerted attack on the problem [illegible] our national water balance [illegible]

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[illegible] of the conservation of [illegible]

[illegible] more important than the [illegible] situation which had [illegible] from the uncoordinated [illegible] of government science was, I [illegible]

> [illegible] which has ensued between [illegible] provider and the user of new [illegible] Research Councils were [illegible] the ideal answer to the [illegible] of finding an institutional [illegible] for government science when [illegible] of research being carried [illegible] the country was small. But now [illegible] the volume and applications of [illegible] have grown so considerably, it [illegible] increasingly necessary to [illegible] whether this particular pattern of [illegible] whereby one Government [illegible] is charged with the task of [illegible] the growth of the knowledge that will be used by another is [illegible] the best . . .

[illegible] where users "have no control [illegible] the scientific institutions [illegible] for the discharge of their [illegible] responsibilities".

Many changes have occurred [illegible] I wrote this piece. In particular [illegible] DSIR, which was still a very [illegible] department when I wrote, [illegible] been totally dismantled. [illegible] the less, the experience which I [illegible] gained since my unapproved [illegible] was written has reinforced [illegible] the general opinions which I [illegible] stated. And I believe they are [illegible] bit as relevant today as they [illegible] eleven years ago, when I put [illegible] forward.

[illegible] of funds for basic re[illegible] in the universities obviously [illegible] to be safeguarded, as they have [illegible] by the Research Councils and [illegible] University Grants Committee. [illegible] what continues to bewilder me [illegible] the idea that any governmental [illegible] with executive responsibili[illegible] should entrust its related research [illegible] to another. This is hardly [illegible] one would regard as a rational [illegible] of organization.

There are rumours that changes [illegible] likely to be made in the powers [illegible] the Research Councils, and in [illegible] links with administrative de[illegible] partments. Whatever they may prove to be, they will have to reconcile the [illegible] of those who want no [illegible] at all with those of the [illegible] who do. My own view [illegible] unchanged that if one were [illegible] start afresh in the circumstances [illegible] today, the most unlikely thing [illegible] would do would be to set up a [illegible] Council system of the kind [illegible] grew out of the recommenda[illegible] of the Haldane Committee. In [illegible] day and age direct scientific and [illegible] participation is essential to [illegible] ernment.

The Government's own scientists

Having stated my personal beliefs [illegible] what I have been bold enough [illegible] suggest may be the lesser of the two [illegible] with which this lecture deals, I [illegible] to the second—namely, the pur[illegible] for which the Government needs [illegible] have scientific establishments [illegible] its control, or scientists within [illegible] machine of government. There is [illegible] further issue, on which I shall [illegible] briefly—namely that no gov[illegible] could feel secure if it had [illegible] to fear that its measures to [illegible] the education of scientists [illegible] technologists were inadequate.

The Government's need for [illegible] access to scientific know[illegible] and expertise has developed in [illegible] with its executive, as op[illegible] to its administrative, responsi[illegible]. For example, the Crown has [illegible] been responsible for the [illegible] of its troops and ships, and [illegible] equivalent of the fifteenth-[illegible] office of Master of the [illegible] Ordnance is the Defence [illegible] Executive of the Min[illegible] of Defence. The seventeenth-[illegible] Royal Observatory still con[illegible]. So does the Geological [illegible], today the Institute for Geo[illegible] Sciences, but it is now part [illegible] a Research Council and not of [illegible] government department most [illegible] to apply the fruits of its [illegible]. When the Department of [illegible] and Excise set up the [illegible] of Government Chemist it [illegible] because import and excise [illegible] could not be levied without [illegible] able to check, if required, an importer's statement about the liability to duty of the goods he was importing.

Not until major executive functions were added to the administrative and regulatory responsibilities of the major civil departments was there any need to include in their staffs men with professional scientific qualifications. For example, until the National Health Service was created in 1946, the essential business of the Ministry of Health was to encourage local authorities to provide health services. The Ministry had no direct responsibility for hospitals, and certainly none for research. Indeed, there is an authoritative statement of the 1930s which says that the Medical Research Council was not put under the Ministry of Health in those years for the very reason that the Ministry had no remit to deal directly with the problems of the sick. Apart from looking after National Health Insurance schemes, its job was to try to see that the medical services provided by the local authorities were adequate. But after the establishment of the National Health Service, the situation became immediately transformed, and today the Ministry of Health and Social Security is necessarily concerned with a variety of technical matters with which central government did not deal before, and for which it now requires properly qualified technical staff.

The same evolution of responsibility can be seen in the history of the Ministry of Public Building and Works, which is now part of the Department of the Environment. At the beginning of the century, this Ministry was the Office of Works and Public Buildings, and its only responsibilities were to care for the Royal Palaces and Parks, and all other buildings which were not specifically assigned to other government departments. To those responsibilities have now been added the building programmes of the armed services, the coordination of building research and development, and the encouragement of the efficiency of the civil engineering, building, and building materials industries.

The Ministry is, in fact, now responsible for assuring the technical efficiency of all building programmes, including housing schemes, which are dependent upon public money. Other civil departments—for example, the Ministries of Power and of Transport—reveal the same trend. It could not be otherwise with public expenditure now accounting for fifty per cent of the country's gross national product. With science and technology setting the pace of social change, it would be impossible for a modern government to operate unless its departments were provided with scientific and technical services of an appropriate kind. Professionally qualified men are required not only to help the administrative machine in the implementation of existing laws, but also to anticipate problems that might arise and suggest possible solutions and possible policies to deal with them.

The pattern of organization of government departments has changed enormously over the years, and probably more rapidly over the past twenty-five years than in any corresponding period before. The changes that have been made in the structure of civil departments have been stimulated sometimes because of political pressures, but mainly in the interests of governmental efficiency. But whereas changes in the defence field, for example the bringing together of the separate services departments into a single Ministry of Defence, have automatically, even if not immediately, brought about changes in the responsibility for the defence research establishments, the process of realignment of the necessary scientific services has proceeded with considerable hesitation in the case of the civil departments—for the good reason that most of the scientific services concerned evolved not as part of the government machine proper but as part of the Research Council system.

The Agricultural Research Council, for example, existed long before government support for British Agriculture started to cost more than a million or two a year. Indeed, it was not until the Agriculture Act of 1947 that it became national policy to achieve "a stable and efficient agricultural industry" through a system of guaranteed prices and assured markets. The estimated cost of this policy in 1970/1971 is a little under £300m. Correspondingly, the Ministry of Transport had to assume major executive responsibilities for the development of our road system long before it had control of the Road Research Laboratory, in the same way as the old Ministry of Fuel and Power had to operate without a direct say in the affairs of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The establishment of a Department of the Environment, with direct responsibility for such problems as pollution and conservation, provides the Government with the first real opportunity it has ever had in the civil field to create from the start, and in an orderly way, the complex of scientific services which are necessary if it is to discharge successfully the duties it has been assigned for the protection of the environment. The opportunity exists because the Department is new, and because its establishment meant the recognition that responsibility for the different aspects of our physical environment should so far as possible not be fragmented.

Effective technical organizations already exist to deal with some aspects of the environmental problem, but until they are coordinated, the Government will not have at its disposal the kind of scientific instrument which is needed if it is to deal speedily with the new tasks it has undertaken. The facts about the threats to our physical environment can be elicited only by informed scientific inquiry. Policies designed to correct what may be wrong have to be formulated on the basis of all the available technical, economic and social considerations. Only then will political action prove effective in dealing with the problems that are involved.

"On tap and not on top"

To some scientists and technologists who stand and criticize from the sidelines, the business of government must seem like an attempt to control the secondary problems and social changes that are generated by technological developments which come on to the scene quite independently of government control, and often unknown to government. This is so much of an oversimplification that it is a distortion of what really happens. Quite apart from the public services, the Government is directly concerned with the efficiency of our agriculture as well as with that of some parts of industry.

In agriculture, it has to employ technically qualified people whose business it is to encourage the most efficient farming practices in order to increase productivity and output on the one hand, and to reduce the burden of subsidies on the other. It also has responsibility for the nationalized industries and, when public interest demands, it sometimes has to help firms in the private sector. Obviously it needs the best technical advice before deciding to support a specific project, in, say, the aeronautical or computer field.

There are other kinds of scientific and technological matters which are even more the Government's immediate concern. For example, the decision that a barrage should be erected near the mouth of the Thames in order to prevent flooding of London depended upon a most elaborate and lengthy assessment of long-term trends in weather and tides, and on quiet and unrelaxing pressure from those who knew how to calculate the risks. Scientific analysis is constantly called for in the consideration of many aspects of military strategy and tactics. Scientists in government service also have to play a major part in various international negotiations. Those which led to the partial test-ban treaty of 1963 were critically dependent upon scientific assessments made by experts who knew the facts, both secret and public. Many aspects of the multi-national negotiations now in progress on the control of the sea bed are purely technical in nature.

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.Obviously the final decisions are necessarily political; but in all matters such as these, the views of technically informed men are essential to the politician. The scientist is not required to impart an emotive flavour to whatever arguments may be involved. That can be done without any call on technical knowledge. The scientist's job is to sort out the facts with other scientists so that the politicians can decide on the widest possible basis of agreed technical opinion. Obviously disagreements do occur between scientists, both on the facts and in the way they are used to support differing conclusions. But that is a different matter.

The Government's concern with science and technology extends far more widely than just the provision of research services to government departments or seeing that scientists play a part in the determination of policy. Some people may mutter about the evils of economic growth, but one can hardly see an electorate supporting any government which did not take what steps it could to improve the welfare of the country. This would be impossible without economic growth, and the latter would be impossible without technological innovation. It is largely because of the latter fact that over the past twenty-five years successive governments have set aside relatively vast resources in order to encourage scientific and technological education and research.

There may be some scientific unemployment at the moment. It will none the less be a continuing responsibility of government to ensure that the country always trains enough scientists, engineers and technologists of the quality required by industry, agriculture and the teaching profession, as well as by the Government itself. Industrial and commercial competition between countries is not going to decrease. We dare not fail because of a lack of the necessary scientific manpower.

By and large there are thus four distinct levels where a scientist can play a part in the processes of government. The first is the purely technical level, of which examples can be found in the work carried out in most government research establishments, and in the implementation of the technical and regulatory controls for which many departments are responsible. The second is the tactical level. I use this term to refer to the efforts which a particular department of government might make to promote the interests which it has been charged to safeguard for example, assessing the value of gas deposits in the North Sea, or promoting the development of, say, vertical take-off aircraft.

The third is the strategic level, where the interaction of various tactical policies can be assessed, and where the impact of one set of desired policies on another can be estimated in terms of practical politics and the totality of our national resources. The fourth and final level is the political one, where the goals of national action are decided. If they are called in at that level, scientists have to rely more on their experience of government, on their general sophistication and personal values than on their experience as scientists. Up to now government scientists and engineers have been mainly concerned with the technical and tactical levels. There are, however, many occasions when they have also become involved in the strategic considerations which precede political decisions.

Winston Churchill is credited with the remark that scientists should be "on tap and not on top". Obviously they are as much "on tap" today as they have been since time immemorial. But there is no reason at all why they should not at the same time be "on top", to the same extent as are administrato… involved in the elab… governmental policy. Thi… of the main recommendati… Fulton Committee on the … vice. But they cannot … live in splendid isolation … There are no technocrats … for scientists to dominate

In the modern jargon, … comes to decision-making, policy-making, scientists, … tists, provide only one … any particular case, there … dozens of others. Until … become readier than they … to gain experience of policy … they must rest content with … matters are decided now. The … native is to wait until the … educational policies have … that all who enter govern… vice have the same degree of … ence of scientific matters … public servants of those … where science never was … a separate culture.

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Lord Zuckerman's third … lecture, "What the Publ… from the Interaction of S… and Governmental Expe…" will be printed in the TLS …

Cold comfort on the farm

DAVID JORAVSKY:
The Lysenko Affair
459pp. Harvard University Press. London: Oxford University Press. £6.75.

The Lysenko affair has been aptly described as perhaps the most bizarre chapter in the history of modern science. For thirty years, until 1964, Soviet genetics was dominated by an illiterate, neurotic charlatan who was allowed absolute dictatorship over both biological research and agricultural practice. Hundreds of scientists lost their jobs, and the outstanding Russian geneticist, N. I. Vavilov, Lysenko's main opponent, died in one of Stalin's prisons. All genetics teaching in universities was stopped, laboratories were closed or taken over by Lysenko's supporters, and research came to a halt.

The meteoric rise and painfully protracted fall of Lysenko has been vividly described in *The Rise and Fall of T. D. Lysenko* (reviewed in the *TLS*, January 15, 1970) by Zhores Medvedev, who discussed the scientific issues from the point of view both of a biologist and of an active participant in the struggle against Lysenkoism. Since Lysenko's theories were scientifically completely bogus, what was it that he offered? He certainly had very few practical successes: branched wheat, anti-inbreeding, cluster planting were all failures, and many of his alleged practical achievements have since been shown to be complete frauds. There were in fact enormous losses in agricultural production, so that Lysenko not only stifled the development of science but also had a far-reaching and destructive influence on the economy of the Soviet Union, which by 1963 had to import grain.

Why, therefore, did Stalin and Khrushchev support him so vigorously? Was it because he was able to supply the public with something that genetics could not? Dr Medvedev was perhaps too close to the issues to be able to say, but it is precisely this question of the causes of Lysenko's success which is the central theme of David Joravsky's book.

The explanations which have been most frequently offered are latter-day versions of Galileo versus the Church, with new science denounced to save old theology, in this case the Marxist theoretical heritage. The Mendelian gene and the more recently discovered genetic code have furnished genetics with a material basis which would appear very acceptable to materialist thinking, but it has been argued that Marxists objected to the randomness of mutations, which seems to imply that variation is haphazard, without direction or purpose but dependent merely on blind chance.

Reviving the Lamarckian hypothesis of the inheritance of acquired characters placed the emphasis on the environment, so that each generation might derive some benefit from the struggles and exertions of its forebears. If, on the contrary, heredity was the determining and decisive factor, then even a communist environment could not perfect human nature.

This sort of explanation seems plausible, but Dr Joravsky rejects it as a "myth", and argues that the historical reality was far less high-minded:

> The basic motivation was not a dream of human perfectibility but a self-deceiving arrogance among political bosses, a conviction that they knew better than scientists how to increase farm yields.

Yet this explanation itself really amounts to another sort of dream, not indeed of human perfectibility but of a great leap forward out of agricultural backwardness. When the Stalinists triumphed in the late 1920s, they hoped that their building of a military-industrial complex would be accompanied by a great increase in agricultural productivity. Disappointed with the failure of their attempt to force scientific methods on peasants who were denied any profit from them, the Bolshevik leaders blamed not their own thinking, but science.

Lysenko was able to gain his remarkable power because, in this crisis of faith in the biological and agricultural sciences after 1929, he was ready with proposals for short-term action which seemed to offer quick results. Dr Joravsky gives a vivid picture of the background of the Lysenkoites, or Michurinists as they styled themselves, in a chapter called "Harmless Cranks", which is how they had been almost universally regarded until this time. He portrays Michurin's early life as a bleak variant of *The Cherry Orchard*, as it might have been written by Gorky or Bunin instead of Chekhov. Rather than sell the orchard, the impoverished noble family went to work raising fruit for sale, and suffered a painfully protracted failure. The only surviving son was sent to work as a railroad clerk, and when he married the daughter of a low-class merchant, The drama of social decline would seem to have ended. But Ivan Michurin would not reconcile himself to such an end. He determined to change the trees that had failed his father, to wrest from plants a victory that geography, economics, and temperament seemed to prohibit.

This wilful approach to fruit growing was the unchanging essence of Michurinism, originally a one-man movement, but soon to be joined by other agrobiological cranks. These included an army of "peasant scientists" in "hut labs", organized by the newspaper *Bednota* (Poor Peasants). The idea was that the peasants should experiment with weed control, proper collection and spreading of manure, and other modern farming methods. But most of the peasant scientists were really trying to prove that their favoured seed stimulant was the best, concentrating on efforts to stimulate plant growth by soaking seed in salt solutions, in plain water, or in the juice of dung.

Despite his education, Lysenko himself was a prime example of this peasant mentality, distinguished mainly by a gift for self-advertisement. In 1928 and 1929 industrialization and forced collectivization coincided with disastrous harvests and the loss of millions of hectares of winter wheat. Lysenko was ready with his solution, the process of vernalization (soaking and chilling the seed), at just the time when the party bosses were working themselves into a frenzy over the difficulties of collecting enough grain at a low enough price to feed the urban masses. Lysenko persuaded them that his pseudo-science could achieve great increases in farm yields at little or no cost. And the stage was set for Stalin's famous speech elevating the "practice" of the Lysenkoites over scientific "theory".

This "criterion of practice" is Dr Joravsky's central theme. In his earlier book, *Soviet Marxism and Natural Science* (1961), he studied the fierce arguments and ideological debates about the place of natural science and the scope of Marxism that took place between the Russian revolution and the assertion of Stalinism in the late 1920s. Despite their ideological fanaticism, the Stalinists were notoriously anti-intellectual, regarding themselves as supremely practical people who subordinated theoretical considerations to practical necessities. But the rise and fall of Lysenko's agrobiology presents the problem of Stalinist practicality in an acute form: the problem of explaining intense commitment to practicality combined with highly impractical behaviour.

If agrobiology was really of practical benefit, why did Soviet leaders finally cast it aside and return to the support of orthodox science? If the practical benefit was illusory, why did they take so long to be cured of the illusion? Those are the questions which the book tries to answer as it traces the wavering course through thirty-five years from science to quackery and back again to science.

Dr Joravsky rejects any idea that the Stalinists were mad ideologists whose minds were unhinged by a dream of total power and utopia. He sees their protracted infatuation with agrobiology partly as the result of their need to believe the L… were handing out—that … tion was creating the ma… Farming system in the … a saving limit was … crude Stalinist rule of … rule of frantic authentic… painfully protracted … error.

Much of Dr Joravsk… is convincing, though … no reason for believing … planations are the only … concentrates on the … issues to the exclusion of … that undoubtedly played a … controversy. For instance … mentions Paul Kammerer … ject of Arthur Koestler's … (reviewed in the *TLS* on O…) without discussing Luna… famous film *Salamandra*. … Julian Huxley described … on Lysenko:

> Lunacharsky, the very able … for Education at the tim… possessed with the idea that L… must be right, and Mendelis… wrong and a bourgeois … boot, that he took the trouble … for the production of a film, … himself, glorifying Kamm… putting down the faking of the … tions of reactionary enemies … science.

Shambala Publications Inc of Berkeley, California and London, publishers of books on all aspects of man's possible inner evolution invite submission of original manuscripts of the highest merit to Mr Vincent Stuart Barn Cottage, Stert Nr Devizes Wiltshire

…tting Rabelais to fit

… GABE COLEMAN:
…
…bridge University Press.

…e strange, and contrary to …ce, if a single key were … to unlock the treasury of … as universal as Rabelais. … Gabe Coleman believes … genuinely literary approach, … "…eral" one, setting Rabe… …side Balzac, Cervantes or … is preferable to the vertical … restores him to his histori… …, but she is in fact wise … to combine the two. More … is her contention that con… … on the "Olympian … and "Menippean satire" … fresher and fuller interpre… a work which we must not … …vel—"meaningless"—or a …mance.

…happens, her definition of … satire—on her own ad… a free one—is so specific … prose, parodies of epic, en… erudition, serious epi… …mour, satirical criticisms of … that it does not even … the sixteenth-century *Satire* … to which she refers; the … indeed, fully to exemplify … …tion is that of Rabelais.

This would not matter so much if Dr Coleman harped less insistently on the importance of just this definition against any of several possible alternatives. Thus at the end of an interesting chapter on the *Tiers Livre* she concludes: "It is clear that Rabelais's intentions were not philosophical nor religious but literary. . . . The real novelty of the book is the Menippean satire which is so very flexible." One might equally well say that Rabelais's unique command of language and breadth of comic vision have produced a work in which literary excellence presents vital problems of philosophy and religion in a startling new light. The magic words "Menippean satire" (in Dr Coleman's special sense) sound uncomfortably like an incantation as they are invoked time after time to explain some already familiar phenomenon.

Sometimes the formula leads to absurdity, as when we are told that the formlessness of the work makes it impossible to have heroes; Panurge and Frère Jan are, to be sure, anti-heroes, but to see the giants as anything but heroes does not facilitate understanding of Rabelais, even if it better suits preconceived notions of Menippean satire. When it comes to linguistic analysis Dr Coleman shows the same tendency to employ impressive words to account for the obvious: that Rabelais's serious and intellectually coherent views should appear in hypotactic rather than paratactic form, that speeches and letters are better vehicles for considered opinions than colloquial dialogue, is so consistent with everyday experience that statements to this effect hardly deserve to be hailed as exciting discoveries.

On the other hand, some opinions are so challenging that if they corresponded with observable facts they would indeed be exciting: thus "there is no sense of sin at all in Rabelais", when he is constant in his denunciation of those who deprave the ignorant and gullible by their perversion of Scripture, or "there is no room for pity or sympathy in his comic work, moral reactions are as irrelevant as emotional ones", when concern for the victims of tyranny and bigotry, fervent patriotism and filial piety are expressed with an eloquence that carries conviction after four centuries.

Dr Coleman's numerous precursors in the Rabelaisian field (somewhat sparingly acknowledged) have ploughed it well, and much of her seed falls on good ground; but this pleasantly scholarly book results in neither a new nor a full interpretation of Rabelais's great work.

…ordsworth the schoolboy

… THOMPSON:
…worth's Hawkshead
…, Robert Woof.
… Oxford University Press. £6.

…r so much primary source … about Wordsworth—his letters … manuscripts—is available, there … to be said for considering what … light can reveal about the … and T. W. Thompson has dis… …more than many would have … possible about Wordsworth's …ead

… Robert Woof, Thomp… …tor (and in places almost co-…). A chemistry master at Rep… …1920. T. W. Thompson re… …1944 to a cottage in Hawks… …, until his death in 1968, … his time to compiling … oral tradition and local records … a picture as possible of … people with whom Wordsworth … came into contact dur… schooldays at Hawkshead … School. Anne Tyson, with … William and other Words… lodged, is convincingly re… as a character from such un… sources as her account-book … …ed, incidentally, by Beatrix … in her peat-house). As a … Anne allowed credit with un… …like generosity, and even … to have lent money in cases of … We learn too that the … in *The Prelude* is probably … Braithwaite: that "Matthew" … on a local rhymer called … Cowperthwaite; that there … a number of regular packmen … whom Wordsworth could have … details for *The Excursion*.

… of young Wordsworth's … school hours; 6 am to … summer; 7.30 to 4 in winter. … details of local history: the … cost of bread and eggs; the … and cost of the ferry- … shelter—and how the ferry- … first one eye, and then the … of philology: that Anne … uses the noun "candy" in … seven years earlier than the … example in the *OED*; of eco… history: that until branches … Kendal banks opened in 1788 … was a chronic shortage of petty … in circulation in Hawkshead. … this is a rag-bag of a book: … lucky-dip, or a quarry for … Mr Woof has made no … to impose a structure upon … original unsystematic … notes, and we wander … from one subject to another … rambling associative logic … old man's reminiscences.

Occasionally information seems at fault, and Mr Woof has a footnote, but most of his additional material comes in four massive appendixes at the end—where we learn, for instance, of Wordsworth's fellow schoolboy poet, Charles Farish.

Nevertheless, there remain some strange points which Mr Woof's tactful editing have left untouched. The lines in *The Prelude* describing Wordsworth passing through the churchyard "on summer evenings" past his friend's grave (1850, V. 394-5) are hardly "not far short of proof that Wordsworth was then living in Hawkshead, and not across the valley at Colthouse. . .". Whatever the probability, "proof" is too strong a word for what must remain (pending further evidence) conjecture. More serious, and much stranger, is the matter of dates on pages 81-2. The school writing master and the younger Wordsworth's fellow-lodger, Rowland Bowstead, married the local butcher's daughter on June 2, 1789. "Their child", says Thompson, "was born three months afterwards." But we discover on the next page she was born on November 14, 1789—by any reckoning more than five months later. The implication is not that he had delayed his marriage until the last moment, but that he had married her as soon as her condition was certain. Finally—a small but irritating point—the map supplied is totally inadequate. Though contemporary, it is neither large enough, nor well enough printed to make the topography clear at a glance. Perhaps it is a symbol of this fascinating book's shortcomings.

Sadly falling silent

NIKOLAUS LENAU:
Sämtliche Werke und Briefe
Volume 1: Gedichte und Versepen. 1,139pp.
Volume 2: Briefe, Kommentar. Register. 1,310pp.
Frankfurt: Insel. DM 50 the set.

There was a time, some seventy years ago, when Rudolf Preuss could, without fear of contradiction, couple the names of Lenau and Heine as those of "the greatest poets in the German language since Goethe". Soon afterwards, however, the landscape of taste changed considerably; Lenau's melancholy plangencies came to seem too simple and one-way, and his once celebrated verse-epics (*Die Albigenser*, *Savonarola*, *Faust*) were no longer read by a public conditioned to demanding its fiction, and its history, in prose.

Of late, however, there have been signs of a revival of interest. Our concern with Kierkegaard has led to a closer study of the sources and objects of his thinking; and we now believe that Lenau's work, which Kierkegaard came to know through the mediation of H. L. Martensen, had a good deal of influence on his analysis of the "aesthetic" temperament with its attendant ennui and anxiety. As the *Biedermeierzeit*, the period between 1815 and 1848, in which Lenau's poetry was published, moves once again into the centre of attention—largely through the endeavours of Friedrich Sengle—Lenau is coming to be regarded as one of its key figures, exemplifying that self-division and melancholy, *Zerrissenheit* und *Trauer*, which earlier Biedermeier studies had tended to play down. In the concert-hall, the widening Lieder repertoire is bringing to light many long-neglected settings of Lenau's poems, notably Liszt's congenial composition of *Die drei Zigeuner*. Last, not least: Lenau's unhappy life with its compulsion to wander, its fear of marital ties, its changes of mood mostly ending in blackest despair and leading at last to the straitjacket and speechless apathy—this seems to younger writers to have exemplary and representative force. The very title of Peter Härtling's novel *Niembsch, oder Der Stillstand* pays tribute to that Nikolaus Niembsch, Edler von Strehlenau, who wrote under the transparent pseudonym of Nikolaus Lenau.

The revived interest in Lenau is well served by the Insel volumes, containing all his completed works, a few fragments and sketches (including a heart-rending page from a notebook he filled in the madhouse), and his letters, which show him as a shrewd though often jaundiced observer of his contemporaries. Based on the critical edition of Eduard Castle, supplemented and corrected in some minor respects, this new edition offers a reliable text and brief but useful explicatory notes by the East German scholar Walter Dietze. Since, in addition, it is printed (very handsomely) in the GDR, it can be welcomed not only for its intrinsic merits but also as a piece of cultural collaboration between East and West Germany.

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THE TIMES

T·L·S

70th Year 5 November 1971 No. 3,630

Commentary

"It was certainly a most extraordinary thing", commented the *St Edmunds School Chronicle* in June, 1920, "that Miss Winnie was planning, simultaneously and independently, the same thing as Auden and Llewellyn Smith—namely the foundation of a literary or Shakespeare reading club." This was at the Hindhead preparatory school, none too cheerfully recalled in Christopher Isherwood's *Kathleen and Frank*, where Isherwood and Auden had first met a few years earlier, and whose masters under nicknames like Pillar, Spem, Giddy- are the source of one or two of the more recondite allusions in their subsequent writings. Isherwood- -who still figures in the Old Boys' address list as Bradshaw-Isherwood, C. W., Wybersleigh Hall, High Lane, Stockport—had left by the time of the new society's foundation and was never a member. Last week, however, just before Auden's return to America, a belated jubilee lunch was held at Odin's restaurant in Marylebone, with the three founders, W. H. Auden, H. W. Llewellyn-Smith and Miss Winifred Morgan-Brown, together with other past members and Mrs Rosamira Bulley, who succeeded Miss Morgan-Brown in the role of the Society's Chaperone and will be known to readers of *The Times* for having once slapped Bradshaw-Isherwood's face.

Auden was the first president, Llewellyn-Smith (until recently the headmaster of Marylebone Grammar School) the secretary, J. B. Perry Robinson the editor of a short-lived Literary Society Journal whose first and only recorded number "contained a great variety of matter", such as "The Religions of India", "A Clever Parody" and "An account of the growth of the S.F. & C. Ry."

The main function of the society was of course Shakespeare readings, initially *The Merchant of Venice* and *Midsummer Night's Dream* (with Auden as Antonio and Portia, and Hermia and Bottom), and later such plays as *Twelfth Night*, *The Tempest* and *Macbeth*. In 1935 *Hamlet* "proved very thrilling", according to the minutes, and "was agreed by all to have been very pleasant"; a little later a proposal to read *Romeo and Juliet* was turned down on the ground that "it would not be appreciated by the members". There were also however such diversions as the consumption of toffee and cake and, on March 27, 1920, the "defenestration of the president".

Auden left in the summer of 1920 and was succeeded by Miss Morgan-Brown and I. C. Llewellyn-Smith. In subsequent Minute Books there are intermittent contributions by members, including poems by the late Wilfred Noyce and by G. W. Robinson, whose translations of Chinese and Siamese poetry have appeared in our own columns; though, alas, nothing by Auden himself seems to have survived. A Greek ode to the first secretary on his twenty-first birthday was written by R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, an old boy who had returned as a master, and elegantly rendered in English. There were also evenings when the members read verse of their own choosing, mainly Tennyson, Kipling, Scott, Longfellow and such humorists as Gilbert and Calverley. No doubt their choices were influenced by the books forming the society's library, largely given by ex-members, where these authors were strongly represented; though it did also include an Ibsen or two and a copy which Isherwood presented of *A Shropshire Lad*. Anyone who wishes to go further into the literary aspects of an enlightened (but thoroughly imperialist) preparatory school education before the Second World War would need also to take into account the books which Miss Morgan-Brown used to read aloud in the drawing-room, among the paintings, by James Saint RA, such as Mrs De La Pasture's, *The Unlucky Family* and Frank R. Stockton's *Rudder Grange* English, so members gratefully recalled when they met last week; was *not* taught as an academic subject in those days. They were merely led to find out that books were fun.

* * *

The trials of the "responsible directors" of Italian left-wing papers are apparently without end. Not only are there five major libel or subversion charges pending or in progress against Professor Pio Baldelli, the present "director" of *Lotta Continua*, but a new farcical element has now been inserted into the situation. Literally, "Lotta Continua" means "continuous struggle". With the addition of the definite article "la" it could mean, echoing the famous French slogan of May, 1968, "the struggle continues". Recently, in a small village in the South of Italy called San Benedetto di Monte, some person or persons unknown pasted up an unauthorized sticker which concluded with the slogan, which might or might not have been taken as a signature, "Lotta Continua". The local authorities, unable to pin responsibility for the event nearer to home, are now prosecuting the newspaper, printed in Milan, as legally responsible for the ensuing outrage to the cleanliness of the walls of the village. The outcome? For a mystified Baldelli, resident in Florence, a fine of 50,000 lire, or £33.

* * *

The rather unlikely appearance as a cheap (DM 5 — 60p) paperback of Wittgenstein's *Philosophische Untersuchungen* (or *Philosophical Investigations*) in a new series, "suhrkamp taschenbücher", prompts some reflections on the philosophy of German paperback publishing. It must be said, however, that Wittgenstein's back is not at all surprising German context: the unusingly abstract texts of L. W Ernst Bloch and Jürgen indeed form the mainstay tremely successful "edikamp"; and, one suspects works that subsidize the tal prose-writers who their first-appearance in This is not merely because known, the Germans have stomachs for theory; when of the radicalization of youth are traced, the role backs in supplying a wide ideological basis cannot ted. The consumers are production into their own pirate editions of Marx's duced by collectives based German universities are ting, and they are even more austere—than the ing editions of "bourgeois lishers.

The fetish of the series spread in Germany as and elsewhere: but an a the politicizing potential of sive books has made serious conscious of the need to "series philosophy", a for every title. This is also tion of a change in the paperback: from being a the exploitation of best-sellers, purveying "classics for the it has become fully ensnared such an extent that more important works are appe and only in paperback gradually spreading into Lukács's *machtum* is pa which would have been in Britain. If nothing medium-priced series model would give another needed outlet for young this country—especially chosen form is the novella, genres whose endangered by publishing

Protecting the *rus* from the *urbs*

VICTOR BONHAM-CARTER:
The Survival of the English Countryside
240pp. Hodder and Stoughton. £3.

R. J. GREEN
Country Planning
The Future of the Rural Regions.
123pp. Manchester University Press. £2.64.

Survival implies more than just remaining alive; it has overtones of struggle against or resistance to outside forces, and continuation after others of the same kind have disappeared. To discuss survival one must define what is the nature of the thing, whether it is fit and worthy, and what erosive or destructive forces it must overcome. If the thing is the English countryside the task is enormous, for the very word "countryside" has an enormous range of meanings to different observers.

Victor Bonham-Carter's viewpoint is unlike that of many writers on the countryside: he combines deep experience of farming his own piece of Somerset with voracious reading and writing of agricultural history. His love of the countryside has not dried out to kindliness, but his affair with the land is of the mind as well as of the heart. He offers us no neat definition of what the English countryside is, but rather traces its development until the present day in terms of attitudes and agricultural policies and of how these have affected both the face of the landscape and the communities in it.

The landscape of England can remain beautiful, healthy and productive if we can maintain the symbiosis which has made it what it is: the mutually beneficial partnership between man and the other inhabitants. Industrialization has been our goal for a century or more, and it has taken its toll. It has drained people from the countryside and altered their attitude to the land, from one of partnership to one of ownership and short-term exploitation to satisfy economically rather than biologically determined needs. We need more food, more space for recreation, more land for houses and roads, factories and reservoirs, and all these needs can be measured. Because these needs can be enshrined in figures they are easier to remember and understand than such things as the social health of rural communities and the biological health of the soil upon which we ultimately depend.

The Survival of the English Countryside is a splendid book, idiosyncratic, inevitably selective, with diversions down paths of doubtful relevance—are some of the Dartington experiments really so significant?—broad without being congested, not a reference-book but with excellent references. One hopes that R. J. Green will read it, and learn more about the countryside it is his job to plan.

Mr Green also writes from first-hand experience as Assistant County Planning Officer in Norfolk, moving to a similar post in Oxfordshire the day before his book was published. Reading these two works together one might feel that *Country Planning* demonstrates a little too much mind and not enough heart, but this would be unfair. Mr Green is concerned with how we should set about controlling development in the countryside for the benefit of those who wish to live there, and as a professional planner his outlook is inevitably coloured by the planning legislation he has to operate and the economic pressures which affect developers and the authorities he serves.

To a certain extent he is a technician, and a well-informed one too. He has read and comments on the professional studies, the future, of Development Plans, the reports of the advisory committees on this and that, the Countryside in 1970 papers, and so on; but somehow he generates a slight sense of unreality in the mind of a non-professional planner. He writes about the techniques of planning, what documents must be produced, what interests reconciled, what factors taken into account, but when he makes a statement such as "The national parks are a great success" one has a slight tendency to reach for one's pistol, even though he continues: "and in them considerable progress has been made in solving the problem of how to give access to land without causing too much disturbance to agriculture and other landed interests".

To plan one must quantify, balance, and a able account of future Mr Green demonstrates ble ability in these fields English countryside is more is needed. Not more controls or more positive planning and rather continual reassess constraints applied to and tives of rural planning attempts have been made tify the value of different landscape, ultimately more tive judgments by governmen elected planning committees termine in what form the side does survive.

L. C. Knights

Public Voices

Literature and Politics with special reference to the seventeenth century

What relation have literature and the enjoyment and study of literature to the health of political and public life? This is the question to which the author addressed himself in the Clark Lectures delivered at Cambridge in 1971. The book as a whole is a plea for the recognition of the importance of the imagination in public affairs, and discusses the way in which public issues are handled by such different writers as Shakespeare, Hooker, Milton, Clarendon, Marvell, Dryden, and Halifax. £1.75

Chatto & Windus

Socialism and human nature



G. D. H. Cole

THE CENTURY from the birth of Graham Wallas in May, 1858 to the death of G. D. H. Cole January, 1959 covers the development of most of what is relevant in British thought in Britain today. significant opening date may be as 1889, which saw Wallas as of the seven contributors to the *Fabian Essays*, that enterprise which astonished its authors by going into edition after edition, with publication, into almost all the languages of the civilized world. The book, as Bernard Shaw said, proved apparently inextinguishable".

Although never claiming to be an economist the was a classicist by training Wallas's contribution to the Essays was the chapter on Socialism. Discounting those who held office in utopian terms, he argued out that while men could combine in association for the production of wealth, "any system of organized *consumption* as complete as Bellamy's Phalanstère or Owen's Harmony is distasteful to most of us as they now are", a hint that his mind was already turning to the necessity to take human nature into account in formulating one's theories. He put forward the need to "nationalize" those forms of social wealth which are the "necessities of the whole nation", but urged a good deal of local control as well; again indicating his general preference for reform, while accepting that for certain purposes the State as a whole is the only acceptable instrument. His style, too, was his persuasive, undogmatic tone, freely granting that socialism was not the panacea to all men's ills, but adding: "For the hour-holds of five men out of six in England who live by weekly wage, socialism would indeed be a new birth of happiness. The long hours of work, the dreary squalor of their homes, the fear that grim uncertainty, that constant apprehension of undeserved distress which is the peculiar result of capitalist production: all this would be gone".

In spite of his start in the Fabian Society it was not primarily as an exponent of socialism that Graham Wallas made his mark. But as a lecturer in, and subsequently professor of, political science at the London School of Economics from 1895 to 1914 he was in a position to influence many generations of students. It was impossible from perusing Martin Buber's very discerning and well-documented study of Wallas's politics to gauge his effective influence as a teacher with that of others in the Fabian succession. One would like to see an evaluation of Wallas, the Webbs, Sidney Laski, and Cole. Each in his own way broke fresh ground, though the last two were themselves out of too heavy a load of ephemera of speech and pen.

Wallas is coming up for reappraisal after a period in limbo rather longer than might have been expected from his earlier work, though undoubtedly his later volumes did not live up to the early promise. But his first book, a life of Francis Place, set a model for social history, while his *Human Nature in Politics* (1908) marked the beginning of an altogether new discipline, political psychology, based on direct observation of what actually happens in political institutions as opposed to what "ought" to happen. It was, in part at least, his own experience in London local government, where for many years he was a member first of the London School Board and then, when that was abolished by the Education Act of 1902, of the London County Council, which confronted him almost daily with the discrepancies between democratic theory and the actualities of political life. His word-picture of the bewildered voters at one of his elections being pushed in during the last few minutes before the poll closed, mumblingly trying to memorize the name of the candidate for whom they had been told they ought to vote, showed that neither the artist in Wallas nor the scientist had any firm belief in the rational behaviour of political man as a sound basis for the structure of the State and its institutions.

Not that Wallas would have gone along with those who had opposed successive extensions of the franchise in 1867 and 1884 on the grounds, as Robert Lowe expressed it, that it was "the greatest danger—to transfer power from the hands of property and intelligence to the hands of men whose life is necessarily occupied in daily struggle for existence". What worried Wallas was his recognition of the conflict between his fervent belief in democracy and the clear need for intellectual ability and considered judgment in government. This conflict was not new. It had troubled John Stuart Mill, not to say Burke, but modern organization of mass parties took the whole question a stage further. In particular, the developing American caucus system, described in Ostrogorski's monumental *Democracy and the Organisation of Political Parties* (1902), spurred Wallas to a re-examination of the whole question of man in relation to his political environment.

The Benthamite "economic man" had already proved to be largely a myth. Rational man, a fiction of democratic theory, and the concept of "free reason" seemed to Wallas equally ill-founded and in need of close scrutiny in the light of the emerging science of psychology. In earlier days, he had relied on advocating improved education to make men "fit for socialism". Now, with the evidence of the irrational basis of much of human activity, he turned to the need to analyse the actual reactions of political man and the emotional and instinctive nature on which they were based. The theory of the subconscious, popularized by William James, was, as Wallas acknowledged, a new ingredient, giving scientific support to certain observations as old as Aristotle. As Anthony Crosland once noted, it was Graham Wallas who first hit upon the importance to a political candidate or party of shaping and propagating a favourable "public image", which might have little rational connexion with the policies which such a candidate or party might be advocating.

Advances in psychological investigation have, of course, made a good deal of Wallas's speculation out of date, and, having analysed the situation as he saw it, he had little positive contribution to make. But that he gave a fresh turn to political thinking and investigation is without doubt. This process was continued, though with less originality, in his next major work, *The Great Society*, where he shared the preoccupation of his contemporaries with the problems of the individual in relation to the ever-increasing size and complexity of political and economic institutions. Wallas was concerned not just with collectivist efficiency, as were the Webbs, but at least as much with what would now be called "the quality of life". He dismissed syndicalism as inadequate and likely to lead to tyrannies of its own. But he felt far more sharply than the Webbs that collectivism was not the whole answer and that it would not fully meet men's need for emotional satisfaction, social cohesion, and a sense of meaningfulness for the individual. Although a secularist, Wallas was a son of the parsonage and a strain of evangelicalism was never far from the surface. But he did not work out any coherent pattern whereby state and individual were to be reconciled. Instead he pleaded that if the Great Society were to become a Great Community, some new secular religion was required, giving a "conception of man's relation to the universe which creates emotional force as well as intellectual conviction". Such cloudy conclusions robbed Wallas's work, particularly in the later stages, of a good deal of force.

As Mr Wiener indicates, after *The Great Society*, which appeared early in 1914 with predictions of world catastrophe which were all too soon to be vindicated and which added greatly to Wallas's stature in public esteem, he had little new to give. But if his accumulation of intellectual capital was virtually complete, he continued to lavish the proceeds with the utmost devotion and generosity on his students, in the United States as well as in Britain. That he was a remarkable teacher is clear from the most outstanding testimony. As Harold Laski recalled,

> His lecture room was an amazing sight, half the nationalities of the world had their representatives there and one had only to scan their faces to realise what what he said opened new and astonishing vistas to them . . . He always left you with a new and vivid sense that to think seriously was to fulfil a great social obligation.

Both comments could justly apply to Laski himself, successor to Wallas at LSE in 1923, Clement Attlee, Herbert Samuel, Josiah Stamp, Kingsley Martin—the list is endless of those who said that of all the dons they listened to, in London or as a visiting speaker at Oxford or Cambridge, Wallas was the one to whom they most warmly responded. In speech, he was stimulating as well as earnest. In his books—he was a slow writer and a perfectionist, constantly revising the message was sometimes blurred. Could he have done better had he been less involved in public and academic administration? He asked the question himself in a letter to Shaw:

> Now that I am 50 (but old, whether I have been entirely futile, I am blessed if I know. If I had done a day's work every day at writing, I could have produced more books and perhaps it has been useful of me not to have done so.

But I have never looked upon myself as a professional writer. I have helped to keep the School of Economics going and every elementary school in London is really different in its looks, size of classes, its medical inspector, the selection of its teachers, and its general efficiency from what it would have been had I not gone bald-headed into the School Board in 1894.

The problem of how to divide one's energies between doing, writing, and teaching comes up again sharply when one considers the life of G. D. H. Cole, described most vividly and with admirable detachment yet devotion by his wife, Dame Margaret Cole. Cole was endowed with many gifts, including remarkable speed, clarity and concentration in writing, so that his output was prodigious, not only in books, including poetry and detective stories, but articles, especially for the *New Statesman*, and endless pamphlets, memoranda, and the like. He, too, was a first-rate lecturer, less warm than Wallas, less scintillating than Laski, but always stimulating, most lucidly competent, and throughout his professorial life drawing undergraduates to crowded halls a greater feat in Oxford than in London while giving himself unstintingly to adult education, Fabian schools, trade union conferences, and committees without cease.

Just how much did he achieve? As Hugh Gaitskell, a favourite pupil, wrote in the first volume of *Essays in Labour History* (1959),

> Douglas was very much a product of the first decade of the twentieth century. He was an enthusiast and a romantic. Time he had been and was a rebel. He had stormed not only at the whole social and economic structure of capitalism and the conventional Establishment but also at the dominant intellectual leadership of the Labour movement. He had denounced the Webbs and the orthodox Fabians in the most bitter terms. He had done all this and became famous in the process before he was 30.

As Margaret Cole describes more fully in her contribution to the second collection of *Essays in Labour History* than in the Life, the cause with which Cole's name was always linked, the vehicle of his early renown, Guild Socialism, perished effectively in the slump of the early 1920s, not even surviving to receive a *coup de grâce* in the General Strike. She treats it as very much a movement of its time, an emotional reaction against Edwardian England. Cole's first book, *The World of Labour* (1913), was full of excitement at the thought of "changing the system", an excitement which mounted with the widespread popular conviction as the First World War progressed that, afterwards, things must be different. But, as Margaret Cole observes, what seemed attainable in conditions of acute labour scarcity was "a hot-house bloom", and no sooner did the slump bring labour surplus than it withered as the grass —not helped by the lamentable collapse of the one major effort to put Guild theory into practice. This venture in the building industry is fully described in Frank Matthews's contribution to the *Essays in Labour History*.

In all this Cole played a major part, from a vantage-point as adviser to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and writer for the *Daily Herald*. His influence was at its height as the war neared its end and, as Kingsley Martin once observed, it was a remarkable tribute to the force and ingenuity of his mind that for some years he persuaded the medievalists of the Chester-Belloc school and Marxists like Mellor and Page Arnot to suppose that they could cooperate with one another and with rank-and-file trade-unionists to re-shape British political and economic life on Guild Socialist lines. Hopes were dashed by the slump and diluted on the one hand by thoughts of parliamentary rather than industrial ways to power and on the other by yearnings for revolution *à la russe*. Forty years on, Cole himself analysed the ideological differences in his *History of Socialist Thought* and in his foreword to *The Shop Stewards' Movement* by Branko Pribicevic. But the result of failure has been that for fifty years we have had no serious attempt to realize any form of industrial democracy in Britain, beyond the futile experiment of a handful of trade

MARTIN J. WIENER:
Between Two Worlds
The Political Thought of Graham Wallas
229pp. Clarendon Press; Oxford University Press. £3.50.

MARGARET COLE:
The Life of G. D. H. Cole
304pp. Macmillan. £4.95.

ASA BRIGGS and JOHN SAVILLE (Editors):
Essays in Labour History 1886-1923
360pp. Macmillan. £3.90.

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Emrys Jones

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Peter Achinstein

The aim of this book is to examine the concept of scientific law, one of the most important in the sciences. The author considers those characteristics of laws in virtue of which they express regularities, features that constitute their generality and necessity, the nature of explanation and the kinds of explanations laws supply, and types of reasoning in which the scientist engages when he proposes a law. 1 plate 8 text figures £4.75

A Theory of Reasons for Action
David A. J. Richards

The author advances a general theory of the meaning of sentences using 'reasons for action' and related concepts, which indicates how a propositional analysis of such sentences can also illuminate their practical use and psychological influence on a person's actions. £4.50

Oxford University Press

unionists to nationalized industry boards, deliberately and specifically barred from any organic contact with the workers they might be supposed to represent.

This collapse did not prevent Cole from giving dedicated service to all kinds of other socialist and educational ventures. The Labour College he had hoped to found was a casualty of the General Strike; he and Margaret resuscitated the Fabian Society after the post-Webb decline; he had an uneasy passage over Reconstruction in the Second World War and in the early days of Nuffield College. He was "the resigning type" and partly, no doubt, due to diabetic strains, did not always help himself. But he poured out books and pamphlets which were, and are, valuable to the thousands of trade unionists and others who seek some intelligent analysis of our economic and political ills and some pointer to methods of cure. Laski spoke and taught brilliantly but, apart from his *Grammar of Politics*, left much less. Wallas and the Webbs were of an earlier generation; Tawney, noble in word and character, was less accessible in thought to the ordinary man. As an expositor of socialist history and ideas Cole stands alone.

Margaret Cole's life, more a lively narrative than an ideological analysis (with gorgeous asides like the visit of the Webbs, bearing a moderate-sized cod as an offering to the young couple) is first-rate reading, even for those with no particular socialist sympathies. The detailed studies in the *Essays in Labour History*, including her own, are for those with some concern for the fortunes of the labour, trade union and co-operative movements in the years from 1886 to 1923, the latter date marking the end of the pioneers. Labour then became the Government and life for socialists in Britain was never quite the same. But the strands of "the movement" were there, and it is good to have these essays on Keir Hardie and Ramsay MacDonald, on the foundation of the Co-operative Party and on the Social Democratic Federation; on the Triple Alliance, the Clyde Workers' Committee, the War Emergency Committee, and the famous Leeds strike of 1913. Asa Briggs, in his introductory essay, shows plainly how the early mythology, no less than the history, illuminates conflicts and problems of the present day. The book is an admirable pendant to the biographies of Wallas and Cole, and one hopes not to have to wait another twelve years for the promised third volume.

To the Editor

'Scientific Expectations'

Sir,—Lord Zuckerman says (October 29) that "scientists are not visionaries, and that they do not hold a crystal ball through which the history of tomorrow can be seen". And yet he seems to possess such a crystal ball when he argues against the critics of science, such as Commoner and Ravetz. The relationship between science and society, indeed between Western science and Western civilization, is enormously complex and no single individual, not even of Lord Zuckerman's stature, can hope to fully grasp it, particularly because this relationship is clearly beyond the realm of scientific facts; it concerns science *and* society and not only science. What is presently at stake is the future of society and perhaps the future of civilization. Scientists do not have a privileged position or a special aptitude for mending social crises; indeed, if they had possessed it, the present conflict between science and society might have never arisen.

At the time of serious crisis, some individuals take it upon themselves to make society aware of the gravity of the situation. Such was the role of the ancient prophets, more recently of social reformers, and most recently those critics of science who speak out loudly as *concerned* individuals, and not necessarily as scientists; and it is pure nonsense, in the circumstances, to suggest that they ought to obey dipassionate logic, cold objectivity, the canons of the scientific method (should "operate realistically in the political arena where these matters can be effectively and unemotionally discussed"). For what they say is that this very objectivity and the uncritical use of the scientific method has led us to our present troubles.

Lord Zuckerman, naively or perhaps perversely, says: "I am amazed by the apparent lack of sophistication of these new 'scientific' crusades about the way the world holds together." His Lordship need not be. For these crusades are not scientific and it is my turn to be amazed that Lord Zuckerman would not see that. These are *moral* crusades, if crusades we have to call them.

HENRYK SKOLIMOWSKI.

Professor of Humanities, College of Engineering, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104, USA.

The Embattled Mountain

Sir,—As a professional historian engaged in research into some of the problems of the Yugoslav civil war, and one who has been neither a participant in nor a witness of that tragic contest, may I be allowed to comment on your review of F. W. D. Deakin's *The Embattled Mountain* (October 22)?

I cannot help noticing that British accounts of that period of Yugoslav history are being written by former SOE operatives with Tito's Partisans. This does not in any way diminish the value of their contribution, but it does qualify it.

It is essential that we should get to know and understand what happened on all sides. There were, after all, in Yugoslavia in 1941 three mass risings in three different regions for three different reasons against three different enemies, and the insurgents everywhere were soon divided into communists and anti-communists. There were two major foreign occupying powers, and they did not see eye to eye. There were two major Allied powers involved, later joined by a third, and they did not see eye to eye. There were outright collaborators—some of them out of fanatic love for their land. There were outright resisters—some of them out of fanatic love for a foreign power. And there were all the others, essentially interested in survival, playing intricate double games and taking calculated risks. Little of that kaleidoscopic confusion seems to appear in the hitherto published British accounts.

Even the British point of view (one among so many) seems simplified. Was the change of support from Mihailović to Tito simply the result of the struggle of the young and open-minded SOE operatives against the Conservative Cabinet ministers, Foreign Office officials and SOE "nabobs"? Surely we need to know much more about the reasons of Allied strategy and great-power policy which influenced Churchill!

We need to search into the historical, economic, social and geographical realities of the background to the civil war: it did not all take place in Cairo and London. The communist-led Partisans undoubtedly ended up by being the strongest of all the irregular formations in operation, but they did have to live with the same realities as all the others, with the difference that they handled it all so much better. More research is necessary into their penetration of the Pavelić administration, the legalization of their men into Pavelić's armed forces, their transient arrangements with local enemy commanders, their talks with the Germans in Zagreb in the spring of 1943.

At a time when historians in Yugoslavia are beginning to show signs of wanting to reconsider the official interpretation of the National Liberation War in less Manichean terms, and when more and more documents are coming to light, is it too much to hope that British scholars will come to accept the fact that the Yugoslav civil war was not just an old-fashioned Hollywood Western with the natives divided up into the good guys and the bad guys?

ST K. PAVLOWITCH.

Department of History, University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH.

SATURDIURNALIA

The English approach to leisure has long been the envy of the civilised world. It is no coincidence that such words as week-end, cricket, football, and tea (alias le 'five o'clock') have passed almost unaltered into countless foreign languages. In other countries, however, misunderstandings are such that holidays are observed with as much single-minded industry as work itself.

Here in England leisure is still happily desultory, dilettante even. (The professionalism of our nautical prime minister strikes few chords in a nation dedicated not to winning in boats, but messing about in them.) There is a pleasant and proper reluctance to shed amateur status, and an overriding and wholly congenial conviction that if a thing is worth doing it's worth doing badly.

The Saturday Book* is literary proof of our butterfly attitude to recreation (though there is a possible flaw in the professional way it gets its results!) For thirty-one years its inimitable pot-pourri of disparate essays has made compulsive reading for the leisured English. After all, what better way for an Englishman to spend Saturday than sipping Buck's Fizz in the conservatory and encompassing such subjects as the Victorian Nude, the Assembly Rooms at Bath and the Art of Smoking all brought into a single volume by such saturdiurnal figures as Sir John Betjeman and Mr. J. B. Priestley.

Taurus

*Edited by John Hadfield. £3.50. Hutchinson.

Adrian Henri

Sir,—Dear *TLS*, *Observer* and *Review*, this unkindness, is it really you,
whose book is (well, not exactly) thick
with the dead, the dying and the sick,
English Poetry's resident male nurse,
The Grand Old Man of Geriatric
Verse?

TONY HARRISON.

9 The Grove, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 1NE.

Proust

Sir,—Recalling that England was among the first countries to recognize the stature of Proust as a writer, perhaps your readers will be interested to know how one English periodical celebrates that author's centenary.

In its May 30 issue, the *Observer Magazine*, featuring an article on Proust, quotes what is alleged to be a "little-known letter from Marcel to Antoine Bibesco" as evidence supporting the statement that "Antoine Bibesco loved Proust, but he told me that the writer was a difficult friend, jealous and possessive".

I reproduce below the supposed quotation from Proust's letter; and below it what Proust actually wrote, taken from the original autograph letter:

> I feel the jealousy of a masculine Andromeda, chained to his rook, tortured by the sight of Antoine Bibesco ever receding, ever disappearing and multiplying himself, ever past following.

> Je me réjouis surtout de vous permettre d'être exalté par une des intelligences les plus séductrices et les plus chaleureuses qu'il m'ait été donné de rencontrer et de faire naître des causeries que sera réduit à imaginer et à envier votre ami commun, enchaîné loin de Londres, sur son rocher de solitude et de silence, par une infortune égale à celle d'Andromède.

The text so falsified was simply a letter of introduction that Proust addressed to Douglas Ainslie on Bibesco's behalf, vaunting the latter's intelligence and regretting that he, Proust, could not partake of the conversation between Bibesco and Ainslie when the two met in London.

PHILIP KOLB.

Department of French, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Illinois 61801, USA.

An Old Joke

Sir,—The story (October 8) of Sottin's retort to Talleyrand that the distance between "Sottin" and "sot" was only "le travers d'une table" is an echo of a similar retort some six centuries earlier. Duns Scotus, when asked the difference between "Scotus et scotus", is said to have replied with the one word, "Mensa".

J. D. K. LLOYD.

Bron Hafren, Garthmyl, Montgomery.

'British Modern Press Books'

Sir,—In my introduction to *British Modern Press Books* I make it clear that in general I have not included presses which have appeared in the Private Libraries Association annual publication *Private Press Books* 1959 et seq., and it must be obvious from the contents that my concern on the whole has been with presses operating before that date and mainly before the Second World War. Your reviewer takes me to task (October 15) for not listing four presses about which I should like to make the following comments:

Ron King's Circle Press (to the best of my knowledge) did not begin operating until the 1960s.

In September, 1970, the Stanbrook Abbey Press published an account of its work in the text of which all its important work is listed, and I knew some time ago that this project was in preparation.

Although I list six unrecorded items from Victor Neuberg's Vine Press, the first book from the Vine Press of John Peters and Peter Foster did not appear until August, 1957 and a check list appeared in *The Private Library* Summer, 1966.

The prewar productions of the Rampant Lions Press are recorded by Will Ransom in his *Selective Check Lists* and most of the subsequent work has been recorded by the PLA.

Your reviewer also states that "a note of where to find all previously recorded books of the presses represented would add greatly to the value of the check list". Since I have headed most of my press lists with a reference to G. S. Tomkinson or Will Ransom, stating the number of books they have recorded and in which of their lists they are to be found, I am at a loss to understand this comment.

WILLIAM RIDLER.

2 Latimer Road, Headington, Oxford.

** Our reviewer, writes:—Mr Ridler is justifiably at a loss to understand the sentence that he quotes. From it, the word "not" was unfortunately omitted between "press" and "represented". I would have liked to see entries for presses whose books are not listed, with the sort of information found in the comments in Mr Ridler's letter. My apologies for any confusion caused by the omission.

John Cowper Powys

Sir,—Your reviewer of G. Wilson Knight's *Neglected Powers* (October 1) has done John Cowper Powys a great disservice. While praising Professor Knight's essay on *Owen Glendower*, he turns the potential reader away from Powys's "possible masterpiece" by referring to its "2,000 pages". The novel is 938 pages long. Powys has too long suffered from this sort of misrepresentation.

JOHN A. BREBNER.

47 Victory Avenue, Barker's Point, New Brunswick, Canada.

'The End of Religion'

Sir,—May I be allowed the courtesy of your columns to comment on the extraordinary review, under the heading "Not as bold as all that", of Dom Aelred Graham's "Autobiographical Explorations", *The End of Religion?* (October 8). Having accompanied the author on his journey to India and the Far East, which is the book's main source of inspiration, and observed its formation in all its stages, I am of course thoroughly familiar with its contents. In this your reviewer shows little interest; his chief concern is to allude, somewhat derisively, to what he takes to be the author's personal shortcomings. Apart from one or two grudging admissions in general terms of the book's merits, and an endorsement of Dom Aelred's views about the Old Testament, which your reviewer clearly shares, your readers learn nothing of what is in the book. Even its title is not explained.

Should not we have been told that the core of the book consists of a chapter of nearly 100 pages recording discussions in India and Thailand with such authorities on Eastern religion, of them named, as T. R. V. Murti, Radhakrishnan and V. Raghavan? Your reviewer finds Dom Aelred's book "irritating". Could this be because it moves well beyond his own expertise, since the only authority he quotes is Pope John XXIII? The last chapter of the book is entitled "Ultimate Religion". We are not told what, or given any hint of what ultimate religion is thought to be. Instead your reviewer again shows his irritation by dismissing such terms as "existential" and "authentic", and even "love" and "charity", as "jargon". But this may indicate no more than that your reviewer, whatever his knowledge of world religions, is not at home in the realms of philosophy and theology.

But the reviewer's chief complaint is Dom Aelred's ascribing to his own "boldness"—which is no more "vaunted" than it was by Newman in the context cited. The book has been widely and most favourably reviewed in this country over the past five months. the author's point made in the preface, that he is more concerned with his subject than with his being nowhere questioned. The point that may have been missed is that Aelred's boldness consisted in the risk that he might have to face to the kind of treatment to which he was subjected by your anonymous reviewer.

HAROLD TALBOTT

Beckford Sales

Sir,—Your reviewer of the *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America* (September 24) and, I trust, his readers will be pleased to know that a volume that Professor R. J. Gemmett ... with further early and little ... Beckford sales is in course of ... tion. Catalogues of the 1804, 1808 and 1817 sales, together with the ... tion of the Fonthill sale of 1823 ... reproduced from priced and annotated copies and with introductions by Professor Gemmett in a volume in a series "Sale Catalogues of Libraries of Eminent Persons" which we are publishing in conjunction with Sotheby Publications Ltd. The first two volumes of the series, of which Dr A. N. L. Munby is general editor, are announced for this month. The Beckford volume will be issued in the new year.

JOHN COMMANDER

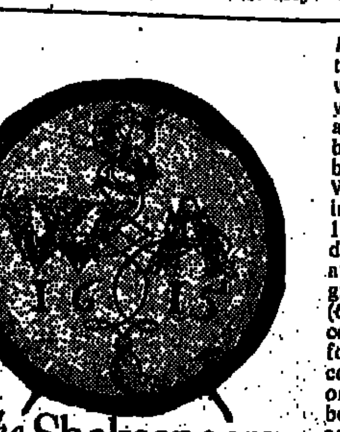
Mansell, 3 Bloomsbury Place, London WC1.

Pugin Reprints

Sir,—It is not strictly accurate to say as your reviewer does (September ...) that the Pugin reprints published by the St Barnabas Press "have no ... apparatus of any kind": *The Present State of Ecclesiastical Architecture* has been provided with an index of ...

PETER HOWELL.

Department of Latin, Bedford College, Regent's Park, London, NW1.



It is a little-known fact that, when the house at Stratford-on-Avon where Shakespeare spent his last years in retirement was pulled down, a glass roundel was said to have been saved from the destruction bearing the letters W.A.S. for William and Anne Shakespeare, tied in a true love-knot (see Fairholt, 1847). Authentic replicas of this delightful and historic relic are now available in limited numbers for gifts. Made from hand-blown glass (6"-diam.) framed with lead, with colours hand-painted and kiln-fired for permanency, they are unique for collectors' pieces. Supplied as an ornament on a stand, each may also be hung in front of a window, or actually fitted into a window, if so desired—instructions are included. Priced at only £5.75, incl. p. & p., they make unusual and much appreciated gifts. Please send orders with payment, to:—

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Stained Glass Replicas, 46C Ormond Avenue, Hampton-on-Thames ...

The sins of the paterfamilias

... ASKWITH:
Two Victorian Families
... Chatto and Windus. £3.

... Askwith's new book raises ... questions than it poses; her ... intent, as expressed in the introduction, is to take two specimens of ... Victorian families, so different ... scale and ideology from the small ... modern nuclear unit, and "without ... trying to prove any particular ...", to show how they behaved ... how it felt to belong to them. ... chooses for her analysis two ... upper-middle-class families — the ... Stracheys and the Bensons—which ... intellectually and psychologically ... extraordinary. The author does ... choose to draw conclusions about ... nature of the large Victorian ... families from these two examples; ... their psychopathology this ... indeed be a dangerous exercise. All she suggests is that the mid-Victorian confidence in the established order of things was not transmitted to the new generation who ... on until well into the twentieth century. The conception of her book ... modest, but the implications of the ... she has to tell are grim.

Sir Richard Strachey and his wife, ... was a Grant, lived in literary, hospitable discomfort in Lancaster Gate. Both their families and they themselves had been in India and belonged to the establishment world of service to the Empire. There were thirteen children, ten of whom lived to maturity. Most of them were thin and bespectacled, with high squeaking voices and the mannered utterance that Lytton, the third from youngest, bequeathed to Bloomsbury. Father was old and deaf. Mother was lively and dominant. Miss Askwith comments on the "chirping complacency" of her long, loving letters to absent children. Someone was always ill; the drains were "foul, foulissimo". The Strachey ideals were apparently "pleasantness, restraint, good manners". Under these things lay a good deal else. Pernel became Principal of Newnham, but Miss Askwith's speculation about the emotional lives of the unmarried daughters yields little. Lytton was not the only son to be a homosexual, and Dorothy, one of the only two of the twelve to marry, was the author of the largely autobiographical *Olivia*. It can have been no accident that James, the youngest son, studied psychoanalysis and translated Freud.

Edward White Benson and his bride Minnie Sidgwick were married in 1859, the same year as the Stracheys, and they had six children. The Rev Benson, who became Archbishop of Canterbury, was a very strange man indeed. He suffered from black depressions—"neurasthenia"—all his life, which all his children inherited. He picked his wife in his mid-twenties, when she was only eleven years old. He informed her of his decision, thus placing on the child a dreadful responsibility and a fear of displeasing him which years of married life did not dispel. He was an angry, moody father, and his love, said his son Hugh, was "felt as heat rather than light". Mrs Benson found her emotional fulfilment through intense friendships with other women; her first serious relationship was with Elizabeth Wordsworth, daughter of the Bishop of Lincoln, who later became Principal of Lady Margaret Hall.

The family was excessively sheltered and close, afraid of life, for which literature became a substitute. The beloved oldest son Martin died young. The three remaining brothers (A. C., E. F. and R. H. Benson) were all best-sellers in their day. Miss Askwith sees their compulsive, anodyne writing as a facet of their psychological disturbance. They wrote endlessly about themselves and about each other, sometimes thinly disguised in novel form. They were all three homosexual, though probably only Fred (E.F.) enjoyed an adult sexual life, as he managed to escape into a wider world: "Playing with Earls and Countesses" as his mother put it. Arthur (A.C.) was sexually lower-keyed; he noted in himself with gratitude an "absence of the hectic qualities". Hugh became a Catholic, and had a well-documented and disastrous relationship with Fr Rolfe.

Mrs Benson greatly preferred her daughters. Nellie, who died young, was educated at Lady Margaret Hall, and simultaneously with her mother was emotionally involved with the composer Ethel Smyth. The other daughter, Maggie, got a First in Philosophy, but inherited too much of her father's depression and paranoia, and ended her life in a mental home. Her mother's last "friendship", on widowhood, was with Lucy Tait, daughter of Archbishop Benson's predecessor, with whom she lovingly shared bed and board in spite of Maggie's psychotic jealousy.

The children of both these families had in common an obsession with each other and with the scenes of their childhood, which apparently debarred them from functioning fully as normal adults, in spite of their intellectual and in some cases professional achievements. The author makes an interesting point about the quality of "self-consciousness" in the children's attitudes, so different from the instinctual identification with their social roles which their parents enjoyed, even in times of personal unhappiness. She suggests that the generation-gap in the late nineteenth century was wider than any that yawns in our own day, and that the dependence on parents and the unwillingness to marry and reproduce was an indication of loss of confidence in the old values. This may well be true; though one is struck by the absence of *apparent* rebellion or rejection in these young people.

A study in family life can only be made by looking into relationships; and in families as richly deviant as the Bensons, and to a lesser extent the Stracheys, the pathological quality of these relationships tends to overshadow the whole. Miss Askwith has drawn some of the more intimate information from largely unpublished sources such as the Strachey Trust Papers, the Benson Deposit in the Bodleian Library and other, mostly privately owned, diaries and letters. One is entitled to wonder what useful illumination these revelations bring to nineteenth-century social history or literature, in particular some of Mrs Benson's painful little notes to herself about her unhappy marriage and emotional conflicts. At what point does biography become tittle-tattle?

Yet a good biographer is always in some sense a voyeur. Miss Askwith is a good biographer, and her book is fascinating and disturbing. One can only be staggered, yet again, by the emotional jungles inhabited by Eminent Victorians. "The upper middle-class family" says the blurb, "was one of the most characteristic institutions of the Victorian era." But not all Victorian families can have been as peculiar as these two—can they?

Much moaning at the bar

... MORLEY:
Death, Heaven and the Victorians
... Studio Vista. £5.

... de passage exist in all human ... with *pompes funèbres* as ... of them. John Morley's ... century study, grotesque, comic, ... as different lights fall ... it insists too much that pre... with bereavement and ... panoply of woe was a purely Victorian mood. After all Confucius, ... of miles and thousands of ... away, concerned himself not ... with the behaviour patterns of ... but with the etiquette governing the proper thickness of coffins for the dead. Precisely modulated ritual keenings still mourn the ... in various rural communities all over the world. Aldous ..., Evelyn Waugh and Jessica ... have publicized the extravagant mortuary cults of contemporary ...: and here and now in ... even the most conscientious ... hold sober rationalist ... for those they loved, memorial meetings with speeches, music ... decorous refreshments as ... coffee rather than the brown ... of their grandfathers.

This noted, it must be said that Mr Morley has made a wonderful job, within narrow limits, of his survey of nineteenth-century funerary customs; the processions with mutes and waving ostrich feathers, and enormous black horses, their tails thickened by cascades of false hair; the niceties of mourning; the establishment of "magasins de deuil" ready made, in the 1840s, branching out into "mitigated affliction departments" as time went on; the manufacture of mourning rings and jet ornaments and tear-jerking pictures and little books for children. It should be pointed out that the vast mortality rates on which the author insists were nothing new, otherwise the population could not have increased by leaps and bounds as the Industrial Revolution went on. Probably the expansion of a middle class with money to spend and female leisure to weep served to elaborate the ritual of grief into a status symbol so potent that to omit any detail of it was a failure as much for the self-respect of the survivors as in "respect for the departed".

Funerals have always had something of the nature of an art form, a cathartic drama expressing and discharging emotion; witness medieval chronicles, and the splendours of the baroque period, with skulls and putti, quenched torches, wreaths, dead marches. The state funeral of the Duke of Wellington (a supreme exercise in the Victorian gothic mode, watched by a "foetid" multitude ... haystack"), to which a whole chapter is devoted here, differed from its predecessors in emotional style and visual taste, not in the essential theme. The lesser funerals, of Pooters with Joneses to keep up with, increased in cost, display and competitiveness, just as their other activities did, including the dinners with the greengrocer's man in white gloves pouring out Jackson Frères champagne.

The sketch of the rise of cremation unfortunately omits the fine contemporary folk-story of the initial experiment at Golders Green carried out on the corpse of a pig; the body, swelled by expanding gases, shot up the chimney at a great rate and floated in the wind over the suburban rooftops of Hampstead Heath, an early example of an Unidentified Flying Object. There is a brief account of the development of Spiritualism, the characteristic imagery of its professional practitioners, the uncharacteristic imagery of automatic drawings and paintings, and the use of fraudulent devices like inflatable rubber hands. These last are duly illustrated, though D D Home's mysterious concertina is not.

Mr Morley's patronizing attitude to the Victorians trips him up badly from time to time. He can state, for instance, that "the corporeal nature of Victorian religion encompassed a male, aged, bearded God"; while any reference to contemporary catechisms or to the Bible itself, then almost universal reading, shows that the Victorians, like other generations, were taught that God is a Spirit. It is curious, moreover, just when social psychologists are stressing the need openly to acknowledge and express grief, to find him apparently satisfied with the trivial gliding of "the motor hearse ... to an anonymous destination" as with the stiff upper lip cult which brings not sympathy but contemptuous blame to the bereaved, whether they show their emotions or so repress them that they find vent in accident proneness, psychosomatic symptoms or clinical depression. This is far more cruel than the "morbid" ceremonial of earlier years.

When payment by results paid off

... HURT:
... in Evolution
... State, Society and Popular ..., 1800-1870
... Hart-Davis. £2.50.

... in Evolution reinforces a ... changing view of the place of ... in the nineteenth century. ... its argument is that the 1870 ... which was indeed a landmark ... creation of the statutory system ... education, followed central ... government activity in education, ... notably in the field of inspection, ... was much more considerable ... more thoughtful than has been ...

... students of Victorian social history ... will be aware of this possibility, ... Professor Oliver MacDonagh ... argued that it was according to ... such model that most of the ... services were in fact created. ... "need" was discovered by radical ... reformers and was perhaps reinforced by some scandal. An Act was passed, but was ineffective. Inspectors were appointed and created an administrative machine which by its own logic led to the statutory creation of a massive government service. The instance which Professor MacDonagh considered in detail was the inspection of ships bearing immigrants from Ireland during and after the great famine, but his thesis applies to many other fields, especially that of public health. It was also fairly clear that it applied to education.

The difficulty with education was that the Churches were heavily involved, which prevented the state from making the same massive move forward in education as it had made in the realm of factory legislation. Where there was no direct conflict between Church and state, as in Ireland, the central government moved much earlier. Mr Hurt poses the question why it should have been left to local rather than to central initiative to create a system. Above all, he draws attention to the problem of raising the level of a rapidly developing educational system in what was (by present standards) a poor country with only a rudimentary system of local administration.

In these circumstances formal examinations and the inspection of teachers, pupils and schools were virtually the only administrative tools to hand. For years the payment by results system has been attacked as a monument to the crass ineptitude of Victorian Gradgrinds. It is not the least of Mr Hurt's virtues that he puts this problem into perspective. If the need is to create an educational system in a developing country (say, Saudi Arabia) which had virtually none of the modern state apparatus we are accustomed to, how would one set about it? It may well be that payment by results lasted too long. But those who criticize it should try to imagine what other system might have worked as well in the absence of a centralized system of state-provided schools with state-trained teachers and a centralized curriculum, as in France and Prussia. So we return to the original question: Why did this not happen?

According to Mr Hurt, Lowe is a much maligned figure because, by the creation of the Revised Code, he enabled a secular system to go forward which provided a place in school for every child within a decade of the passing of the 1870 Act. His argument is that the initial role of the Inspectorate, created to inspect the educational levels of church schools to which public grants were given, by establishing the Revised Code enabled a secular system of education to grow into the school boards which did not directly conflict with the church schools. Indeed subsequent legislation was later to take them over, in all but name. On the basis of a non-controversial syllabus which provided for at least minimum efficiency and the transmission of the required educational skills, public education was created in this country. So, at least, this admirable book argues.

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UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA PRESS

Marriage with a view to the Province of Maryland

J. E. ROSS (Editor):
Radical Adventurer
The Diaries of Robert Morris 1772-74
213pp. Adams and Dart. £3.75.

Real finds, in the shape of intimate journals of the eighteenth century and earlier, are now exceedingly rare. Even rarer perhaps is the discovery of a direct contribution to the literature of the picaresque, the private diary of a determined and accomplished villain whose chief exploit was to run away with a twelve-year-old heiress and marry her. Sterne, in his classification of those who travelled, included "the delinquent and felonious traveller", but such a traveller did not usually keep a diary. If he did keep one, he kept it to himself. The discovery of Robert Morris's journals in the library of the University College of Swansea among the papers of a copper company, is therefore an event of some importance. It introduces a new character, well worthy to stand beside William Hickey, to the gallery of late eighteenth-century personages; and because Morris was an acute observer, it is a significant addition to the source material for the period. It also narrates events of considerable intrinsic interest.

Unfortunately, this valuable document has not been particularly well edited, or even well transcribed. Miss Ross seems to have neither a very profound knowledge of the period in question, nor much insight into its calligraphy. Even without inspection of the manuscript it is possible to detect several misreadings—for instance, "Leicester" for "Leinster", "keys at Pide" for "keys at Side", "good Errand" for "good Friend". Somehow these mistakes are made even more irritating by the editor's determined preservation of every contraction and misspelling the manuscript contains, which would make the book—if it were not for its extraordinary interest—rather tiresome to read. The index falls far short of what the book deserves.

Miss Ross has, however, unearthed a great deal about Morris in her introduction: and for this one must be thankful, for he has never attracted a biographer, and does not even appear in the *DNB*. He was Welsh, born in 1743 into a prosperous copper-mining family. He went to Oxford and then to the Bar, appearing on the London scene at the height of the excitement over Wilkes and Liberty. His destiny was determined by his retention, in 1768, for the defence of a highly discreditable Irish peer, Frederick Calvert, sixth Lord Baltimore, on a charge of rape. Baltimore was acquitted, and whether in gratitude to his counsel or because he saw in Morris a kindred spirit, he made him a trustee of his will, which left the Province of Maryland (of which Baltimore was the proprietor) and a great deal else to Baltimore's two small illegitimate children.

In the meantime Morris had thrown himself into the Wilkite agitation and become secretary of its organization—the Society for the Defence of the Bill of Rights—siding with Wilkes against Horne Tooke when the Society split. He was deeply involved in the great affair of the printers in 1771, and but for Lord Baltimore's will, which at that moment entered into operation, he might well have made a memorable career as a professional radical politician, for he was exceedingly shrewd, and his character was well adapted to the tactics of defiance which were the key to Wilkes's success. But now other opportunities opened before this determined and unblushing man. Fanny Harwood, Baltimore's illegitimate daughter, at twelve and a half, was to get £30,000 under the will, and perhaps a great deal more, including Maryland, if her elder brother never reached twenty-one. Twelve was then the age of consent. Morris therefore ran away with her. It is at this point that the journals begin: "15 May. Friday. At six in the afternoon F and I left London in a chaise and four."

They were of course pursued by the other trustees. From France they moved to the Netherlands, where they were married. Morris managed to talk himself out of arrest which followed, by threatening the authorities with Wilkes—an interesting sidelight on the Wilkite movement's influence. Then followed a helter-skelter journey across Germany to Hamburg and establishment in the curious juridical bolt-hole provided by the territory of Wandsbeck, where opening proceedings judicially was so expensive as to be virtually impossible. There they were married for a second time (Morris having some doubts about the legal validity of the first ceremony) and the marriage was consummated—a fact he recorded in a code which is readily decipherable.

Yet Morris was restless. After further wanderings in Germany they settled at Geneva, where he decided to leave Fanny for a time and make a tour with some men friends in Italy. This part of the journal is almost the most vivid of all—from the games of unlimited brag in a Genoa tavern with Father Hutchinson ("serves in many capacities, among others as a Pimp") to a desperate record-breaking ride from Avignon to Lyon. But the trip had been a mistake. The companion he had left with Fanny ("that contemptible Toad-eater Miss Hodgson") had turned traitor, and had insinuated into her charge's mind the idea that she could, with her fortune, find a much better husband than Robert Morris. Miss Hodgson's motives were probably not wholly disingenuous, and her calculations may well have included a future of comfortable dependence on Fanny and a respectable husband.

The runaway romance was ended, and Morris, having lost his hold over Fanny, was obliged to surrender her to his fellow-trustees, comforting himself with the thought that his legal rights over her fortune were as secure as two well-documented marriages could make them. He travelled on, always in search of excitement and sensation, first to the North of France, then to Holland, and eventually to England. The latter part of the diaries deals with a sojourn in London preparing his legal defences (which were eventually breached, after a long struggle) and an atrabilious tour of the North of England and Scotland, trying to forget his misfortunes.

He emerges vividly from the pages of the diary. Athletic, unscrupulous, vindictive, restless, and with a strong head for figures, he is a man to be feared. He loves big dogs—Pero the mastiff, and his successor, the alsatian Loup-Loup ("Ne merds pas, Loup-Loup"). He never settles long in a town without arranging for fencing lessons. In an age when the gentry rarely walked he was a passionate hiker, with knapsack on his back, scrambling over woodland paths. He once managed to stay in the saddle for twenty-four hours out of a total journey time of twenty-eight.

He despises most other people, assessing their characters solely in the light of their usefulness to him. Affronts he finds unbearable, and he enjoys seeing others suffer:

> Play'd a trick upon ye little Cook with regard to his bird, substituting a dead one in the Cage, and pretending his was dead.

> Took a vomit to clear my head; which I workt off in his Office, amidst all his clerks.

His solicitor repudiated him after the elopement, on the ground that he had been guilty of a breach of trust. "Poor Tom", writes Morris, "I pity thy honest prejudices. So poor Tom, adieu. N.B. However I shall call him to account for this affront." On the few occasions when others get the better of him by sharp practice, his resentment is exactly paralleled by the satisfaction he gets from cheating others.

He was, in short, a formidable man to be married to, even for a wife of more than twelve and a half. But Fanny was no innocent, pathetic waif, but a precocious and determined girl, fully resolved to get what advantages she could out of her strange situation. Morris usually refers to her as "my dear little wife", or "Mrs M.", and even at his most affectionate he complains about her fondness for spending money on clothes. She was obviously flirtatious, and Morris had occasion once to deliver a husbandly rebuke when she romped too gaily with a young French gentleman. While one must remember that the diary was intended as potential evidence, it is difficult to reject the coquettish picture it gives, if only for one reason.

Once parted from her, Morris could think of nothing else but his loss. It was partly wounded pride; but the money depended on the validity of the ceremonies, not continued cohabitation, so finance did not enter into it. He was inconsolable. He got drunk, and almost got off with the landlord's daughter, then rejoiced for Fanny's sake that he failed. Later, after visiting an Edinburgh brothel without becoming a paying customer, he returns home to dream about Fanny—"a humid dream". He becomes more restless than ever, is bored by each town he stays in after a few days, and finds almost everyone he meets offensive, insolent, and ill-bred. Politeness was wasted on him. "The most disagreeable part of stupid low company is their affectation of civility. This sort of affectation they had not the least to complain of against me."

The relationship of Robert and Fanny was therefore a good deal more complex than that of kidnapper and kidnapped. Fanny had grown up without a father, and her mother had had to do the best she could with life as the cast-off mistress of a man of quality. In the end Fanny showed she could play the dangerous game of eighteenth-century marriage better than her formidable partner. Once free of him she went on to marry a younger brother of the Earl of Egremont, became the mother of the heir to that resounding title, and had her portrait painted by Romney. Her mother married the other trustee of Lord Baltimore's will, who had led the opposition to Morris and contrived these advantageous arrangements. As for Morris himself, with his reputation shattered he tried his luck in India, where—after a gallant attempt to bullyrag the High Court of Calcutta in the best Wilkite manner—he met his match in Mr Justice Dunkin, as William Hickey records.

Apart from its striking characters and remarkable narrative, the Morris journal introduces us to strata of eighteenth-century life which are not well documented outside fiction. Morris was interested in everything, from the terms of service in the French army to the preparation of soil for Dutch bulbs. He describes, briefly yet pungently, his travelling companions, the company he met in inns, the servants he hired and fired, and the people he cultivated with the prospect of their being useful; of whom he drew up a careful list. He systematically explored and absorbed his surroundings, noting wage rates, industrial developments, social customs, costumes and scenery. To the last he was especially susceptible, and was disappointed that Fanny did not share his taste. "Mrs M . . . has [illegible] for ye beauties of nature, [illegible] no pleasure in ye Prospect [illegible] window in Geneva]. Longs [illegible] Plays and Balls—taste vit[illegible] wrong mode of life . . . never out but to a milliner." His [illegible] of low life, though tere[illegible] Hickey's, have greater imp[illegible] they were dashed off while [illegible] tion was fresh, and are the [illegible] a denizen of the world they [illegible] Morris was no tourist with [illegible] in more conventional surro[illegible]

He was, frankly, an adve[illegible] man of many shifts and exp[illegible] never at a loss when trav[illegible] wore a military uniform, [illegible] his own specification, to imp[illegible] keepers and other such peop[illegible] never failed to question the [illegible] nature demanded sensation a[illegible] and change. Stranded at Ams[illegible] waiting for a ship to take [illegible] England, he speculated on the [illegible] neys he would still like to ma[illegible]

> I hope some time or other [illegible] to make all ye following voya[illegible]
> 1. To the Whale Fishery.
> 2. To the Coast of Guinea
> 3. The West Indies & Am[illegible]
> 4. The East Indies. Then
> 5. Home by Land: After [illegible] only to visit the Balt[illegible] Mediterranean. Yet [illegible] hardly be contented with[illegible] to
> 6. The Otah Ieiti [Tahiti] [illegible] be without longing for [illegible]
> 7. China. And even [illegible] ship to
> 8. Japan.

It is a pity he never had the [illegible] tunity, for the result might [illegible] one of the great [illegible] English literature. But [illegible] with Fanny broke him [illegible] heart himself, her heart [illegible] even more difficult to [illegible] "I believe", he writes, to [illegible] end of the diary.

> I may say of a truth, that I [illegible] to dream every night, & [illegible] whole of the night, of that [illegible] creature, whom I do not kno[illegible] to speak of as only my wi[illegible] misfortune.

As it is, he has left a ne[illegible] account of what it was like [illegible] on one's wits in the age of [illegible] independence.

Grocer on the back benches

RICHARD W. DAVIS:
Dissent in Politics 1780-1830
The Political Life of William Smith, M.P.
268pp. Epworth. £5.

If London were Paris, and William Smith had been French, there would be a modest street named after him, with his dates (1756-1835) on neat little blue plaques. He was a man with lasting achievements to his credit.

Smith was, in the strictest sense of the words, a member of the haute bourgeoisie, and in certain respects, such as free trade and the desirability of restraining combinations of workmen, his views were exactly what one would expect from the wealthy owner of an inherited wholesale grocery business who had gone into Parliament. But both in what he was and what he did during nearly half a century of parliamentary life, Smith was considerably more than this. A flexible negotiator, a clear thinker, he was above all a man with clear objectives, both in the short term and the long. His political career was aimed steadily towards three great changes—the abolition of slavery, the repeal of religious disabilities, and the reform of Parliament.

Although he began life as a Congregationalist, and entered Parliament as a supporter of the Younger Pitt, Smith evolved to the left, both religiously and politically, becoming a Unitarian, a "Friend of the People" and a Foxite. Even after the "secession" of the main Foxite opposition of the 1790s he remained among the determined little band standing against the war, and he never went back on his general approval of the French Revolution. He was certainly not a democrat in the sense of advocating universal suffrage, and he was positive that the right to vote should be subject to a property qualification; but unlike the philosophic radicals he was very far from being an advocate of laisser faire. "I deride the argument of expediency. No system of commercial policy should be allowed to exist for a moment which is repugnant to moral duty." Though he said this of the slave trade, he applied it equally to such causes as the regulation of factory conditions and the abolition of truck, both of which he supported.

Smith believed in the inevitability of progress, but also in the importance of the role of right-minded people in making progress inevitable. Their role was patiently to chip at the obstacles, but with an overall sense of purpose. Thus, though he was always willing to accept partial progress towards his objective, the principle on which he was moving was never sacrificed. Abolition of slavery itself had to wait for thirty years after the abolition of the slave trade; but for Smith even the first instalment had to be abolition. Grenville's bright idea, that the same result might be achieved by imposing a heavy tax on the slave trade, was out of the question for Smith.

His great triumph—the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts—was achieved after his grocery business had gone bankrupt, and he had become a poor man. The three Rembrandts, the Cuyps and the Hobbemas had to be sold, along with the country mansion where he had entertained the grandees of [illegible] House. But the fortress of [illegible] monopoly had been finally b[illegible] The work had been done by [illegible] and mining from the back b[illegible] rather than by bombardme[illegible] the front.

Mr Davis has written [illegible] tremely able and sympathetic [illegible] of Smith's important, if un[illegible] cular career. The unravel[illegible] pressure-group politics, of whi[illegible] history of Dissent provides [illegible] excellent specimens, is always [illegible] tive, and in the context of [illegible] work encouraging also. [illegible] rarely have been better don[illegible] here. The book illuminat[illegible] only the generation of Refo[illegible] which its central character b[illegible] but the whole Victorian [illegible] which men such as Smith [illegible] inconspicuous architects. [illegible] hardly surprising that among [illegible] many grandchildren were [illegible] Bodichon, who founded Girt[illegible] (though Strachey never men[illegible] Florence Nightingale.

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RAINBOWS, FLEAS & FLOWERS

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No nearer to a science

[illegible] A. BARNES:
[illegible] Styles in the Study of Kinship
[illegible] Tavistock. £3.

[illegible] Barnes, Professor of Sociology [illegible] bridge, would very much like [illegible] "to what extent and in what [illegible] . . . human affairs are orderly, [illegible] table, and determinate". To [illegible] he has focused on the study [illegible] kinship, an anthropological speci[illegible] that has reached a high [illegible] of sophistication" and tech[illegible] ity and in which, he thinks, [illegible] a greater chance of finding [illegible] ture and developed logical [illegible] tures" that can be dissected and [illegible] ured. He is persuaded that in [illegible] field the absence of an ordered [illegible] ture of propositions is due to [illegible] adequacies of the investiga[illegible] that have been carried out, [illegible] than to some intrinsic charac[illegible] social institutions that makes [illegible] recalcitrant to scientific treat[illegible] t. What he suggests is that [illegible] offers the hope of "some [illegible] rated multidimensional con[illegible] with which we can discover [illegible] describe how free man is and [illegible] much he is bound".

His method of realizing this possi[illegible] ity is not to start afresh but to [illegible] the works of certain kin[illegible] experts and see where they [illegible] gone wrong. For this purpose [illegible] has selected three anthropologists [illegible] establish as sharp a set of [illegible] rasts as possible: G. P. Mur[illegible] k, Claude Lévi-Strauss, and [illegible] Fortes. The effect of the [illegible] is intended to be the devel[illegible] ent of "a truly cumulative [illegible] ry of kinship" that will assist [illegible] transformation of social anthropology from an intuitive art to a science. Both in his aims and in the choice of subjects, therefore, Professor Barnes can be seen to have embarked on a major task of critical reassessment.

The book is divided into three parts, dealing independently with the ideas and practices of the three experts. Each subject is treated in connexion with a characteristic and distinctive approach: Murdock with numerical comparison, Lévi-Strauss with real models, and Fortes with irreducible principles. Each part is based on a very wide reading and gives a fair account of what the subject has done, together with the reasons why it will not do. The exposition is clear and determinedly agreeable, and should present few difficulties to an informed student of anthropology. An objection must be made against the diagrams of matrilateral and patrilateral cross-cousin marriage, which are so ill-constructed as to make it hard for anyone to work them out or to see what the articulating principles are; but in the main the work is, within its set limitations, a scrupulous and reliable pedagogical instrument.

The outcome of this comparative analysis proves to be, as the author himself puts it, "destructive in impact". Murdock's statistical tables have, it is maintained, only a negative value: they provide useful evidence for the absence of any strong functional relation between two cultural elements, but they are only poor evidence for the presence of this relation. Lévi-Strauss is characterized as a rhetorical typologist who delights in paradox and contradiction, still in the realm of art rather than of science; his interpretations cannot be tested, the mental structures that he postulates are not established, and the explanatory application of his models is unclear; in any case he is ambivalent or obscure, and can even write nonsense—though Professor Barnes does not wish to suggest that "Lévi-Strauss's structural view is useless . . .".

Fortes, though acclaimed as a first-rate fieldworker, employs an analytical scheme that is too closely tied to Tallensi phenomena to be applicable elsewhere or to have the theoretical significance that he thinks; his attempt to "comprehend the regularities and diversities of human society as a whole through the inspiration of one society alone" is a failure, and a failure moreover that could have been foreseen; his explanations are tautologous or self-contradictory, couched in mechanistic metaphors and expressed in a style that calls for constant and careful reinterpretation of what is actually said. Thus, as Professor Barnes concludes, "We seem to have started out with three serviceable, if imperfect, conceptual schemes and to have ended with only a few scraps and odd bits"—worse, he continues, a "wreck" from which we can merely try to save something that will "keep us afloat for the time being".

Many social anthropologists will agree with the burden of these assessments but in other respects Professor Barnes's undertaking can be found open to some rather grave reservations. The most obvious is that the method is not well adapted to the scientific intention. Science is advanced by doing science, and if we desire to establish a scientific theory of kinship, then we should indeed start afresh; that is, do original work in the way that we think kinship ought to be done. Retrospective criticism of work done by others is certainly not the best way to make the case, and especially when one has to look so far back as 1949, the year in which the main works considered all originally appeared.

Murdock's theory and practice have not essentially changed since the publication of *Social Structure*; Lévi-Strauss has done little, and that not very helpful, on kinship since the first edition of *Les Structures élémentaires de la parenté*; and Fortes has not significantly advanced, it seems, beyond the views set out in *The Web of Kinship*. The span of twenty-two years has moreover permitted the accumulation of a considerable body of prior criticism of these works that largely forestalls what Professor Barnes now publishes. The case against Murdock's comparative method has already been established by a succession of writers, from Steiner to Köbben, and has been authoritatively stated by Sir Edward Evans-Pritchard in his Hobhouse Lecture of 1963, "The Comparative Method in Social Anthropology".

The defects in Lévi-Strauss's method and theory have repeatedly been exposed since E. R. Leach's critical comments in "The Structural Implications of Matrilateral Cross-Cousin Marriage" (1951). Only the extended assessment of Fortes's work is as novel as the blurb claims, but this fact in itself raises the further query whether his views (given, especially, Professor Barnes's opinion of them) really call for so detailed and comprehensive an examination. For that matter, this sort of doubt attaches to the other subjects also. For all Murdock's admirable industry, his method has not produced theoretical propositions of a generally acknowledged value; and in spite of the impressive character of Lévi-Strauss's monograph, his statements about kinship have been far more rejected than assimilated into academic usage.

Curiously, therefore, in a subject that is hardly noteworthy for theoretical progress, it can be said that Professor Barnes's object-lessons are out of date. It is certainly odd, at any rate, that Dr Leach of all people should figure in only a minor and peripheral fashion, and that Louis Dumont, whose work is marked by an unparalleled combination of ethnographical exactitude and scholarly depth, should not once be mentioned. To devote an analysis to styles in the study of kinship as practised by these two writers (it is hard now to think of an American who could complete the triangle) would have been far more in keeping with the theoretical times, just as instructive, and a lot more interesting.

As it is, *Three Styles in the Study of Kinship* is not entirely likely to satisfy the interests that it might be expected to arouse. Readers who are philosophically taken by the grand theme of the limits on man's freedom will be completely disappointed; proponents of scientific method will be perplexed to find three catalogues of errors but no original or constructive work of the kind; and those few social anthropologists who concentrate on kinship will not be instructed, either theoretically or technically, by the rather blunt and superficial treatment (especially in the section on Lévi-Strauss) of issues that elsewhere have already been demonstrated to admit a far more rigorous and trenchant style of analysis. As for the poor undergraduate, confused and affrighted by the topic as he is likely to be, it is to be feared that he will find himself confirmed in some of his worst apprehensions. The study of kinship, in whatever style, is scarcely a light-hearted matter—but, all the same, why should it be so dull?

Descent theory and alliance theory

[illegible] UIS DUMONT:
[illegible] oduction à deux théories [illegible] nthropologie sociale
[illegible] Paris: Mouton. 15fr.

[illegible] Dumont's latest book is a new [illegible] ture from the scope and inten[illegible] of his previous monographs. It [illegible] a comparatively slight work, but [illegible] standards to which he has con[illegible] so much in the discipline of [illegible] anthropology make it import[illegible] to examine his *Introduction* with [illegible] gour.

[illegible] consists essentially of extended [illegible] entaries on the analysis of kin[illegible] and marriage, based on instruc[illegible] to a research class at Paris. The [illegible] 's main intention is to intro[illegible] the French student to British [illegible] ropology, in a limited but solid [illegible] by the close study of a single [illegible] as expounded by selected [illegible] The doctrine in question is [illegible] referred to as "descent [illegible] theory". By way of contrast, [illegible] order to bring out the proper [illegible] of the British theory, Pro[illegible] Dumont adds a summary pre[illegible] of the theory of marriage [illegible] e. This theory, though rela[illegible] familiar to French students, [illegible] a concise statement in a scienti[illegible] form, and the author takes the [illegible] unity to supply one. Under[illegible] this comparison of theories is [illegible] Dumont's concern with the [illegible] establishment of a universal [illegible] to which anthropologists from [illegible] fields might equally contri-[illegible]

[illegible] composition of the volume is [illegible] proportionate to the stated inten[illegible] Forty-two pages are given to [illegible] introductory survey of the study [illegible] kinship as advocated by Radcliffe-[illegible]; forty pages then deal with [illegible] theory of unilineal descent [illegible] and forty-six are devoted to [illegible] theory of alliance by marriage. [illegible] as a whole, however, the ex[illegible] develops well and gives a [illegible] adequate idea, within its declared limits, of what is taken for theory in this central arena of anthropological debate. In particular, it makes a clear and revealing confrontation of the views of Meyer Fortes, as exponent of descent theory, with those of Claude Lévi-Strauss, as the French proponent of alliance theory.

So far as it goes, the critical account is presumably apt to the pedagogical purpose that it was designed for, but with this consideration certain reserves make themselves felt. The text is based on sessions held in the academic years 1965-66 and 1966-67, but, in spite of certain postscripts dated 1970, the argument does not fully enough represent what was the theoretical situation even in that period. For instance, Professor Dumont takes a statement about the Wikmunkan as an example of Lévi-Strauss's shallow inferences from terminological features, yet he makes no reference to an analysis of the Wikmunkan system, published in *Ethnology* in 1962, which isolates for particular emphasis the classificatory feature at issue. Similarly he makes an analytical point by reference to the Aimol system, as analysed in the Bijdragen in 1960, yet ignores certain crucial rectifications that were subsequently published.

More generally, indeed, the "basic bibliography" is most exiguous. In the field especially of "alliance theory", which clearly engages the author's main attention, a fair number of relevant analyses and critiques have recently appeared in print, some of them—including, for example, L. R. Hiatt's "Authority and Reciprocity in Australian Aboriginal Marriage Arrangements", L. G. Löffler's "Kriterien symmetrischer und asymmetrischer Allianzsysteme", P. G. Rivière's "Oblique Discontinuous Exchange", and R. Needham's duet on "Terminology and Alliance"—precisely in the years 1966-67. Between that period and the date of Professor Dumont's postscripts there have appeared, moreover, further papers of theoretical consequence, such as Kenneth Maddock's "Alliance and Entailment in Australian Marriage" (1969), and these also might at least have been mentioned. While recognizing that notes for a research class are not the same thing as a theoretical monograph, one may still think that the references to the literature could well have been more thorough. For that matter, it could be maintained that the briefer the treatment of the topics, and the less experienced the students, the more need there is to supply adequate directions to what has been published.

As for the comparison of the two theories, the state of affairs in social anthropology itself is responsible for other grounds of criticism. Descent theory (so called) has to do with one type of society, reported chiefly from Africa, whereas alliance theory has to do with another type, found largely in South-East Asia and Australia. Professor Dumont first emphasized this circumstance ten years ago, yet his present work does not stress its importance and leaves some ambiguity in the discussion. To place the two sets of views side by side, and to deal with them as two theories in social anthropology, conduces to the supposition that they are rival methods of interpretation that apply to the same phenomena. Thence it seems to make sense to say, as he does, that both theories are at a loss when faced with cognatic organizations, as though each, or either were a general theory of kinship. The fact that this is not the case underlines, furthermore, the inappropriateness in speaking of the views under examination as "theories". By any respectable definition of the term, there is scarcely any theory of unilineal descent groups, but instead only a collection of empirical generalizations not far removed from common observation and common sense. Similarly, although it is possible to compile a quite extensive catalogue of empirical generalizations and technical formulations about alliance by marriage, there is really nothing in the way of interconnected propositions such as might reasonably be dignified by the title of "theory".

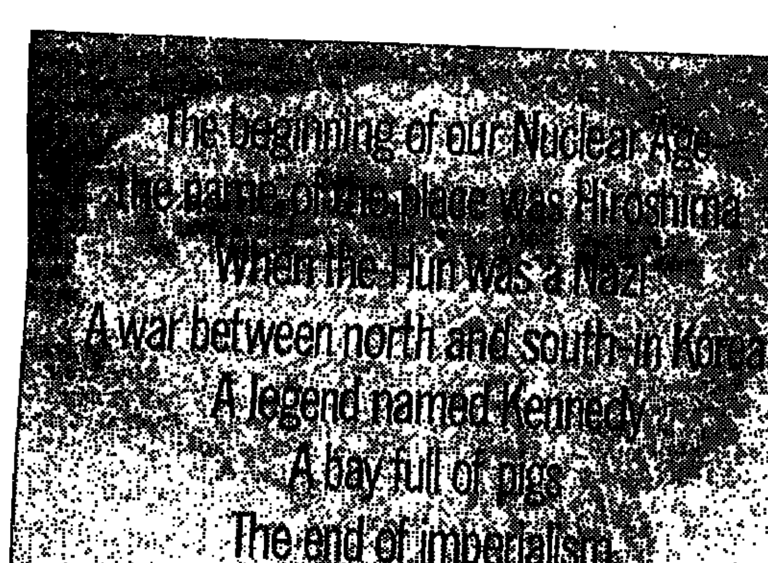
In this connexion, Professor Dumont's own theoretical predispositions emerge only elliptically and without direct justification. His aversion from the opinions of Meyer Fortes and of Jack Goody, which, in spite of his deliberate courtesy, he obviously finds rather obtuse, is borne out in the particulars but is not explicitly based on considerations of analysis. For instance, he repeatedly castigates Dr Goody for being "arbitrary" in the definition of bilineal descent, but he does not sufficiently explain to his Paris students why he thinks this matters. In fact, it can be countered that arbitrariness does not matter at all so long as it leads to the formulation of a resoluble theoretical issue. The real objection might then be that, in the event, Dr Goody does nothing useful or interesting with his definition. This is a serious point, but not one that Professor Dumont is concerned to make.

On the other hand, his own views can be thought sometimes to have more than a touch of the arbitrary about them, and similarly without patent advantage. He seems to assume, namely, that a structural analysis is as such intrinsically superior to other kinds; but this is not self-evident, and the position is harder to defend since the author does not make clear in this place what he means by "structure". Admitted, he does at one point write of structure, "in the strict and intellectual meaning of the term", as a "system of oppositions", but this is a rough and ready definition and arguably even invalid in some applications. In particular, Professor Dumont, who is good on the linguistic differences between French and English in the approach to kinship, does not remark that the French usage of the word "opposition" (notably in the work of Lévi-Strauss) is far more lax than is usually admitted by the logically minded British.

Despite such reservations, occasioned as they are in part by the format adopted, Professor Dumont has delivered to his profession a disquisition that cannot fail to arouse serious interest, both as a resource for teaching and as another demonstration of the depths and intricacies of his own thoughts about consanguinity and affinity.

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An Orphic sideshow

HENRI BOSCO :
Le Récif
278pp. Paris : Gallimard. 24fr.

As a lifelong time-traveller, Henri Bosco tends to run on the spot, which gets him nowhere, slowly. But since "utopia" means "no place" perhaps this idealist is not downcast, though the blessed abode evoked in *Le Récif* seems singularly unappetizing. The novel recounts the pilgrimage of a Provençal noble to a Greek island after a mysterious summons; the frightening adventures in which he willingly embroils himself there (sequestration in a chapel on a reef in order to exorcize a local curse, a possibly oneiric journey on a phantom ship to an undersea city); and his never-definitive death.

The support-system of this extremely bookish book is ample and hotchpotch: German Romanticism, Gérard de Nerval, "Gothic" mayhem, ancient legends concerning the hibernation of the antique gods in submarine or unconscious regions. Pantheism rules the roost. Men are got at by a highly animated physical universe, and by demons squatting in their inmost being.

The symbolism functions blatantly: the restless sea versus the steadfast reef, the bewildering dark against the comforting light of candles and lamps: Gaston Bachelard terrain. The narrator himself fluctuates between love of mystery and hankering after truth. His compromise is to favour presentiments (tentative, unspoken) over elucidations. In this book light is no more communicable than darkness. When the narrator's brother takes over the search after the presumed death, the intercalated commentary adds little to what we have already been told.

Despite the presence of intra-family vendettas and the Christian/pagan amalgam in this Greco-Provençal context, M Bosco lacks the violent vigour of a Kazantzakis or a Giono. He prefers the inexplicit: silence, mystery, secrets, and strives mightily to talk the reader into unquestioning acceptance. But the patter palls. The promised goods are either not delivered, or should be sent back for contravening the literary Trade Descriptions Act. M Bosco is a smooth-tongued barker outside an Orphic sideshow. Pull the curtains back, and there is nothing to see, despite his efforts to persuade us that the supernatural is an everyday occurrence.

The only wisdom to be ta[ken] from *Le Récif* is unexception[al]: that our dreams are the old ... exiled in our subconscious, sti[ll] bling us despite their loss of ... sovereignty. The narrator ... at one point: "Perhaps the ... might turn out to be an abs... This idea could be converted ... up the fatal lack of charm of Bosco's novel.

Word-salad

BOB DYLAN :
Tarantula
137pp. MacGibbon and Kee. £1.10.

The standard set by pop/folk singers who have committed themselves to print in the past few years hasn't exactly been of the highest. There was John Lennon's heavy-handed whimsy, Leonard Cohen's teeny-bopper fodder and, most recently, Marc Bolan's poems, of which the least said the better. *Tarantula* was written in 1966, but hasn't been available in Britain until now; it is contemporary with many of the best of Bob Dylan's songs—"Mr Tambourine Man", "Like a Rolling Stone", "Desolation Row"—and for that reason, perhaps, remembering some of the edge those songs possessed, one had expected not a masterpiece, certainly, but at least some reflection of the unease those songs engendered and a distinctiveness lacked by Cohen et al.

It's disappointing, then, to have to say that *Tarantula* is pretty much of a mess, only very occasionally coming together to offer something akin to a translation of what is most impressive in the songs. The rhythms of the prose are often traceable to the rhythms of the songs ("aretha/crystal jukebox queen", the opening words of the novel, would fit neatly into "It's Alright Ma" and some of the poems, cut into the text, really demand the singing voice ... if the inclination is to look for ... liar rhythms for the prose in *Taran-tula* it's probably because set in ... print the word-salads of which ... book is principally composed ... pointless without them. The ... cess used seems not so much ... as a system of random connecting which closely linked objects, ... and events follow each other ... better reason than that they ... unbidden, into a mind casting ... about for the next item:

thru the braided hair & ... can beach of wood—brains of the ... house & panel trucks filled with ... ber funk, jim beam sweating & ... & ladies in the rear view mirr... humanity in the gang bang ... yodeling swimmers—the ... strike town & itty bitty pretty ... ping up the crankcase ... laughing in a fake sombrero & the ... lers trying to smother the queen ... girls from the big city & ... way, you found lenny, the dog catch... killer & motorcycle saint...

Now and then, the pace slackens ... lot some light—and some ... continuity—through; ... ironies, and some short, ... from impossible people, beg... times, to make the book ... into something like a nightmare ... through a starburst; but th... is so striven-for as to be self-... ing and the result, paradoxi... that page after page slithers of... retina without having had ... chance to register.

The drool of invention

D. G. COMPTON :
Hot Wireless Sets, Aspirin Tablets, the Sandpaper Sides of Used Matchboxes, and Something that might have been Castor Oil
205pp. Michael Joseph. £2.

Chrononauts are beautiful people, groomed on PT and the University of the Air, and kept with all sexual and domestic comforts at the Penheniot Experimental Research Village in Cornwall until Professor Kravchensky has perfected the technique of sending them into the future and bringing them back again. The village is administered by the bland, sexually shy David Silberstein, who lusts after Liza, the Professor's assistant, and the entire project is subsidized by a tycoon, Manny Littlejohn, known to the denizens of PERV as The Founder. When the technique of time travel has been perfected, Manny and his chosen companions will escape the collapsing environment of 1988—pollution, plague and violence.

One disturbing question that must first be asked is: why has Mr Compton made the Penheniot Village an entirely Jewish concern? No answer is ever made clear in the book, and if Mr Compton thinks it easy enough to guess, then he's wrong.

Most of the book is set in 1988, though it starts in the almost-present, and ends even farther in the future. The central character is Roses Varco, something of a timeless Cornishman, who was on the site of the Village when the researchers and their chrononauts arrived, and has been kept on as Village Idiot. He is uncouth and talks like this: "Leapin' all over the place. Wouldn't let I anywhere near, 'es."

Roses is one of the first to be subjected to Professor Kravchensky's techniques. So clever is the hocus-pocus created by Mr Compton that we part company with the ludicrous Roses Varco with the following sentence: "In the thirty-eighth year of his life, a man travelling from a time when the calendar said he would have been ninety-five, died a few weeks after his nineteenth birthday."

It takes considerable skill to create the action of which the above sentence is a précis. It takes that faith in gimmickry of which the title of this novel is a fair example, ... also a willingness to use the ... primarily for narrative fiddling ... an almost total neglect of ge... human interest. This is the drool ... invention. All that can be s... clearly in the book's favour is ... as futurist vision it is more d... than most such productions. W... out convincing, old-fashion... characters it cannot even start to ... genuinely disturbing, which ... usually what these attempts are ... about.

UnIsraeli

AMOS KOLLEK :
Don't Ask Me If I Love
292pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. £1.50.

Assaf, the central character and narrator of *Don't Ask Me If I Love*, is a young Israeli serving in the Army, first as a conscript, and then as a reservist. In between patrols he drives a white sports car at great speed, chats up the birds, loafs in his room drinking Coke and aspirin, takes a job and gives it up, tries university study, and meditates on how listless he is. Assaf is a representative of the disaffected youth of Israel. He is a thoroughly unlikeable young man — arrogant, priggish, spoiled, all on his own admission. The trick that the story tries to pull off—but doesn't even get near—is that we end up liking Assaf, or feeling sorry for him, in spite of his bad nature.

Assaf's admired friend, Ram, upstanding and heroic and representing everybody's ideal of the Israeli soldier, is killed in act... Such deaths are frequent in ... novel, and the casualness with which young people behave at the ... quent funerals is eloquent ... atmosphere of war so close to ... homes of the defenders ... the novel. It is in this context ... Assaf falls in love with Joy, ... once-wild non-Jewish Americ... girl who is searching in Israel ... something in life that she can reco... nize as "meaningful". ... character is a cliché. After ... wounded in a patrol, Assaf ... out Joy in London and marries ... They return to Israel, are ... by Assaf's conservative ... and after a tiff at the ... counter Joy is killed in a ... bomb attack on a supermarket.

The writing is thin, the dia... is largely of the "Yeah, O.K. ... guess" kind, and ... character never involves ... pathy. On the other ... Kollek does manage to ... a sense of what it feels ... young, literary and disil... contemporary Israel.

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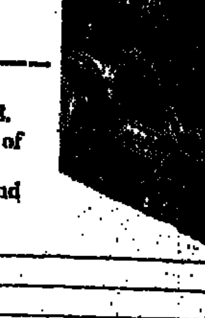
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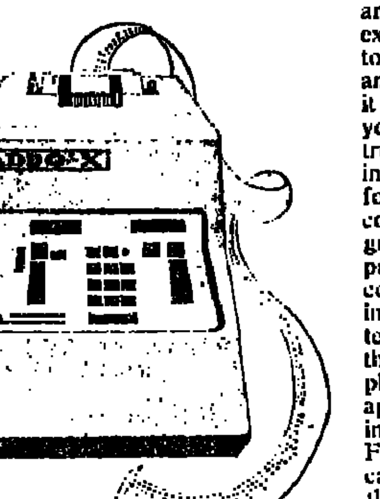
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THINKING BY NUMBERS: 9

Measured approaches to peace

BY MICHAEL NICHOLSON



...IVE VIOLENT CONFLICT, whether in the form of inter-state wars, revolutions, counter-...tions, communal violence ... so on, is a persistent ...teristic of social behaviour, it ...ot surprising that social scientists ...ld have wondered whether ...ific methods may not turn out ...e helpful in analysing it. Mathe...al methods and quantification ...e been used to apparent effect in ...nalysis of some aspects of ...aviour, so why not of others, ...d why not of this apparently in...cable problem of large-scale ...an violence?

It does not follow that because a ...ain approach has been successful ...e area of study it will also ...ceed in another, but I would ...gest that, unless arguments can ...presented showing why it is in ...ciple impossible, then it is at ...t worth trying. The analyses of ...ur politics, war, peace, conflict ...d so on, performed in a non-...ntitative and non-mathematical ...ation have not, so far, brought ...noticeably closer to Perpetual ...ace, so *it* would seem churlish to ...ok with too much disdain on an ...proach which, though a novelty ...e, is common in economics and ...her branches of social inquiry.

The use of mathematical methods ...d of techniques of measurement ...e closely related, but they are not ...e same thing. Implicit in the ...rks of practitioners of both lies ...e more general claim that it is ...ible to derive theories of con...t behaviour in the general deduc...e mode—that is, that various ...otheses can be postulated, from ...ich further hypotheses are de...ed, such that the whole inter...ed set of propositions forms a ...ory. Now, if the sets of deduc...s are not relatively trivial, a ...thematical language is extremely ...ant. Mathematical statements ...y be very limited from some ...ints of view, but they have the ...portant property that they are ...ily subject to manipulations ...ich reveal the full range of their ...lications. Discursive language is ...t good for this purpose. However, ...is can be done without measure-...ent, or with weak measures ...ereby things are categorized ...ply according to whether they ...e smaller or greater than other ...s. While it is generally true ...at the more accessible phenomena ...e to measurement, the more useful ...thematical methods become, such ...thods still have considerable ...e in fields where measures are ...d to construct.

We do not count or measure ...thing completely in the abstract ...t because we suspect a relation-...p between different characteristics ...e phenomena in question. These ...ationships may be those suggested ..."common sense", but this does ...absolve us from testing them, as ...mmon sense is so frequently unre-...able as a guide to social behav-...r. However, they may also be ...propositions which emerge from a ...cation of theoretical statements, ...which require testing. It is these, ...ally, which are the more inter-...g. Clearly, a great deal of ...ntified information is relevant to ...analysis of the international ...em. Economic information, much ...which is quantified, is of course relevant to a great many political decisions not specifically or merely economic in character.

Much military information is also easily quantifiable, such as numbers of missiles, levels of military expenditure, and so on; though here, too, there are significant elements, "morale" for instance, which are less obviously quantifiable. However the more one reflects, the more measurable factors appear which are at least potentially relevant: what proportion of a population belongs to a given religious or ethnic minority, the number of people killed in civil disturbances, the murder rate, and so on.

Such information is not just kept for reference, even when there is no obviously appropriate theory to fit it into, but is analysed to see what relationships exist. One popular method of this is Factor Analysis in which, rather crudely, we attempt to see whether some parts of the data tend to move together; or, in other words, whether there is a pattern of association in the data and, if so, what. Some patterns exist, as might be expected, but few of them cause much surprise. For the most part the associations we expect to find are the ones we do find. However, what happens in the end is that we amass (at great expense) statistical information about whatever is quantifiable and classify it according to readily identifiable criteria, hoping that something may emerge. The objection to this sort of procedure is that all that does emerge is a large amount of not particularly interesting information which is either trivial or already known. From the point of view of a theory of conflict behaviour, it is more or less accidental whether the factors involved are readily quantifiable; and collections of data are far too heavily influenced by the practical criterion of availability rather than by their relevance to some set of theoretical propositions.

The development of formal theory and quantified testing in international politics has followed a different, and less satisfactory, path from that of economics. The branch of economics which deals with the testing of hypotheses by statistical means is known as econometrics. However, for the most part, econometrics rests, and has done from the start, upon a large corpus of formally expressed economic theory. Data are collected and used with a fairly clear idea of where they fit into the theory and what their relevance is. This is not the case with international politics, whose theory is not expressed in formal and readily testable terms. Many theorists, indeed, deny that their theories *could* be put in such a form as to be testable without destroying their essential meaning. (Hans Morgenthau, whose *Politics Amongst Nations* is one of the most widely read and significant books written in the non-formal tradition, has made it clear that he views such testing with great scepticism.) Even theorists who profess a concern with testing do not always present their work in a form susceptible to empirical tests. Any statistical analysis of international relations is thus, to some extent premature, because the hypotheses which are tested may not turn out to be very interesting. They are derived not from any very significant body of theory but from intuitive speculation, which is frequently presented in such a form as to make it uncertain what evidence supports or refutes the point of view in question.

This does not mean that the collection and analysis of data is of no use. Most physical sciences have had their phase of intensive data collection: the more optimistic data-gatherers are apt to point to the early stages of astronomy, where recognition of the nature of the planetary system was preceded by the detailed analysis of "the facts" and indeed depended on it. Similarly, it is hoped that analysis of the "facts" of the international system might be the prelude to a more satisfactory theory of its behaviour.

But there is a serious limitation to any massive scheme for the collection and analysis of existing data. A rose may be a rose may be a rose, but it is not generally the case that "a fact is a fact is a fact", at least in the abstract. At one level of philosophical abstraction it is possible to argue that all facts are seen through a veil of theory and that to talk about, say, a bird (or a rose) involves some prior theory of the universe. However, with regard to our immediate experience, this is not a vastly troubling problem. It is possible to chart the stars without worrying unduly about a set of theoretical presuppositions. However, many of the concepts of the social sciences are defined only in the context of a theory and they cannot be measured without first deciding what the particular concept is to be used for.

For example, Gross National Product (GNP) came to be a required concept as the theory of macroeconomics developed and various ways of measuring it were defined. However, it needs defining in a more than trivial sense. Having decided that you need to know the size of the GNP you cannot simply go and measure it; you have first to decide what it consists of; and, since there are a number of quite legitimate alternatives, the figure you end up with is the result of a set of conventions about measurement, where different conventions could readily be justified. In this way GNP differs in degree, if not in principle, from population, where there is no problem in deciding what to count (though if you are interested in population from the point of view of, say, military capability then there is a question of *whom* to count).

Similarly, you cannot talk about concepts such as "national power" or "degree of communication" and then look hopefully around to see whether you can find and measure them. The concept first has to be defined in such a way that it can be measured, and there are likely to be a number of alternative and perfectly justifiable ways of measuring it. The measure exists only in the mind of its creator and in the minds of those who can be convinced that this is a fruitful creation. "Fruitfulness" consists in satisfying the purely workaday criterion of whether it works in practice as a useful tool for constructing coherent (and ultimately predictive) theories of the international system.

Some measures have been defined in the context of a conflict problem. Conspicuously, Robert North of Stanford University has defined measures of hostility in terms of the Content Analysis of written communications and applied this to diplomatic documents in crisis situations. It might seem bizarre to suppose that one can define a measure of hostility, but it is no more bizarre than most economic measures turn out to be when examined more closely. There was a time, after all, when no one could see how to measure heat, but that day passed and it no longer seems odd, because the measurements work.

It is at this point that the anti-quantifiers appear at their most scornful and point out that this sort of arbitrary exercise is really not the way. "Power", "hostility", "communications" are useful but not measurable concepts, it is argued. Unfortunately, they are commonly used in ways which presuppose some form of measurement. Unless they are meant only as metaphors, the oddly crude mechanical analogies such as "balance of power" and "power vacuum" which appear in much International Relations literature really require a measure to be meaningful. There are a variety of balance of power theories. Important versions involve rules for how alliances should be formed, or at least threatened if one country gets "more powerful" than its neighbours. A phrase such as "more powerful" in itself begins to imply some weak form of measurement, involving a criterion by which countries can be ranked in order of powerfulness. To go further and say that country A and country B are together more powerful than country C, whereas individually they are not, implies a stronger measure for this involves more than merely ranking, it involves the operation of addition, or something perilously close to it.

To make statements such as these, one is logically required to agree that it is possible to define a measure of powerfulness which is susceptible to such operations. If not, such statements are meaningless, even in principle. Unfortunately, some students of the theory of international relations who do not recognize the need for quantification end up in the ambiguous position of the *demi-vierges* of the profession, conceptually committed but emotionally unable to carry out the acts implicit in their position.

The trend towards measurement and formal theory has been in existence for some time, but no one took very much notice of it at first, and it has been widely supposed that it was born about fifteen or twenty years ago in the United States. It is true, admittedly, that in the 1950s interest in the development of formal and quantifiable theories of conflict behaviour expanded and has grown ever since at an accelerating pace, to the obvious chagrin of more conventional analysts. And it was indeed in the United States that the tendency was most marked, though the Scandinavian countries have also played their part. Nevertheless, the approach originated in Britain. Writing in 1916 from the strategic side, F. W. Lanchester (who made motor cars as well) produced a remarkable theory of warfare, which though initially applied to air warfare (whose significance he fully saw) had more general applications. While Lanchester's theory was in the tradition more of how to win your fight rather than of how to reduce warfare, the two areas of interest overlap and share common conceptual problems.

Immediately after the First World War, Lewis Fry Richardson, a Quaker physicist and meteorologist, began to apply mathematical and statistical methods to the problems of international war and conflict. He expounded his case in a series of largely ignored articles, but the substance of his work was finally published in 1960 in two posthumous volumes: *The Statistics of Deadly Quarrels* and *Arms and Influence*. The first was a large collection of data relating to warfare and the second a theory of arms races. The substance of these books was contained in his earlier articles, so the publication dates are misleading: the works are really products of the 1920s and 1930s.

Richardson's work puts him, in my view (admittedly regarded by most people as an eccentric one), as being a social scientist of the first importance. His quantitative approach during the interwar period was an oddity and it is only in the past decade or so that it has been more widely appreciated. (Even now the bulk of students of the international system would regard it as a peripheral curiosity.) However, since the middle 1950s or so there has been a considerable body of quantitative work done, as well as a smaller amount of work towards the formulation of a mathematical theory. While this is still not regarded as a suitable occupation for a gentleman, its existence is being acknowledged, albeit reluctantly. This is, of course, paralleled by developments in political science as a whole, where so many things (and in particular votes) are now counted with great enthusiasm. With rather less enthusiasm, deductive theories have been elaborated, particularly over the question of collective choice and the analysis of different sorts of voting procedures.

Both the justifications for, as well as the objections to, the quantitative analysis of any sort of political behaviour (or, indeed, any sort of social behaviour) are substantially the same when applied to international or conflict behaviour. Statistics have been welcomed with all the warmth that a churchwarden accords the deathwatch beetle. Too many people counting things will, at best, get in the way, or so the argument goes, but they could endanger the fabric of knowledge once

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people come to believe in them. This last point has some weight, given the over-readiness of policy-makers to believe in supposedly scientific analyses of situations (at least when these confirm their own prejudices) by analysts peddling a still inadequately developed science; this may have led to some unhappy results in the case of American foreign policy (the United States being probably the only major country to take this sort of thing seriously). However, the premature application of a particular approach is not an argument that the approach cannot be developed into a powerful explanatory tool, and hence ultimately a tool of policy. A development which might be envisaged with as much consternation as pleasure. This is a field where the double-edged nature of success is more acute than most. We may live (and more probably die) mourning our lost ignorance.

The development of formal and statistical approaches causes genuine and serious problems of communication between the newer mathematical theorists, and those whose training makes understanding of them difficult. This is sad, but it has its consolations. Formal methods are not introduced in order to provide a spurious field of technical competence, so that formalists can feel professionally superior. The development of jargon and technique is typically accompanied by the development of unnecessary jargon and technique, but this does not mean that the basic development was itself unnecessary, for precision requires it. It is compensated for by a growing degree of communication with scholars in different fields with cognate methods. For example, formal theories of bargaining behaviour have many applications, and their analyses emphasize the unity of the social sciences.

One line of criticism commonly levelled at mathematical approaches is that they are evasions of reality. One can play around with mathematical models (sufficiently abstract and divorced from the real systems which they are meant to replicate to cause no pain) for many happy hours. Alternatively, one can correlate the number of telephones per head with military expenditure for all countries on which there are data, if one's tastes lie more in that direction. Meanwhile the Vietnam war goes on, unaffected by these exercises. However, this is a very short-term view. Obviously, the current problems of the world have to be acted on now and cannot wait for the development of an adequate theory of human behaviour.

A parallel problem is raised in medicine: even if a patient has an illness which is little understood, the doctor must try to do what he can, for it is scant comfort to the patient to be told that after another ten years of research a cure may well be found. This does not mean that basic research should not be carried on. By and large, the mathematical models of today are not meant for the solution of today's problems, but they are necessary steps in the formulation of the more realistic (which probably means more complex) theories appropriate perhaps to the analysis of problems in twenty years' time. The theories which ultimately emerge may then meet all the requirements of the most [illegible]cal of administrators and the [illegible] concerned of social activists.

I do not wish to claim too [illegible] either for the present or the fu[illegible] to how far quantification may [illegible] the analysis of violent conflic[illegible] not believe that there exists [illegible] social philosopher's stone [illegible] which an elegant equation, exp[illegible] all social life, will enable us to [illegible] form social strife into harmony. I believe, however, that the redu[illegible] of violence in societies whi[illegible] permit change, liberty, and the [illegible] social virtues is not just a q[illegible] of social philosophy but also [illegible] social plumbing. The develop[illegible] of this so far undeveloped craft [illegible] require technical equipment [illegible] which mathematical and qu[illegible] studies will form a crucial part.

Strains and stresses on the Grand Alliance

STEPHEN E. AMBROSE:
The Supreme Commander
The War Years of General Dwight D. Eisenhower.
732pp. Cassell. £4.

D-Day
Edited by the Eisenhower Foundation.
254pp. Lawrence, Kansas: The University Press of Kansas. $7.50 (paperback, $2.95).

The Second World War, with its vast geographical compass, its political complexities involving so many different peoples, and its hitherto unheard of technology, brought into existence a new form of Allied command machinery demanding a new kind of Allied commander. While principles remained, the scope and problems of this war differed so greatly from those of its predecessors that any attempt to compare General Eisenhower with the great captains of the past is fraught with pitfalls and unrealities. Since all depended upon the durability of the alliance it is fortunate that he proved to be so eminently suited to his formidable task.

Stephen Ambrose's biography of Eisenhower at war provides a full-length, faithfully drawn, and well-observed portrait to which he has brought a great deal of new material, together with what must be one of the most lucid accounts of the detailed working of the Allied war machine that we have had so far. He rightly sets out to show that the Supreme Commander was something more than the "Chairman of the Board" and it is true that Eisenhower took many difficult and fateful decisions for which we must always be grateful. It is doubtful, however, whether he himself, except perhaps in the last days of the war when he exercised increasing influence on operations in the field, looked upon himself as a field commander, though the overall responsibility was his; his achievements were fixed on a different plane. It is here that some will feel that Professor Ambrose does not always give sufficient credit to the contribution towards the Supreme Commander's success made by the commanders who were responsible for conducting the campaigns in the field. It is true, as Don Whitehead writes in "A correspondent's view of D-Day" in the Eisenhower Foundation book, that failure on the Normandy beaches would have caused the buck to stop at Eisenhower; but, both in the Mediterranean and North-West Europe, it could also have stopped at Alexander or Montgomery as a result of failure of the campaigns within the Supreme Commander's orbit.

Eisenhower's problems were not confined to coordinating the efforts of discordant allies where vertical cracks caused by national interests could appear; he had also to deal with the horizontal fissures which opened between services and which could assume formidable proportions, especially when they touched the interests of the strategic air forces. The great oil versus transportation controversy affecting the role of the heavy bombers in preparation for D-Day is an example which is discussed both by Professor Ambrose here and by Dr Goldberg in *D-Day*, and there can be no doubt that Eisenhower and Tedder handled the situation skilfully with results that were to pay great dividends on D-Day. In addition Eisenhower had immense logistical problems to keep in balance and his strategic decisions were forever haunted by the spectre of shortage of landing-craft, for which the Pacific War was a major competitor.

In the background there loomed the strong characters of Roosevelt and Churchill and, looking back through the medium of Professor Ambrose's pages, one sees how fortunate it was that these two were so often in agreement and were able to bring their minds together when their respective service chiefs could not. When they decided to go for North Africa they were able to "exchange joyous telegrams". And well they might, since by so doing they put an end to much transatlantic bickering and uncertainty, relegated dangerously premature forays into Europe to limbo, and initiated a successful phase of the war. Eisenhower, on the contrary, was disappointed and thought that the day, July 22, 1942, could well go down as the blackest in history. But this readiness to agree and breadth of vision in the highest quarter on each side was a factor which did much to aid his task.

In the last days of the war, when Eisenhower took it on himself to deal directly with Stalin, he used the open approach appropriate to London and Washington but inappropriate in that particular quarter; one can imagine the smile on the face of the bear when it agreed that Berlin was not an important objective. In supporting Eisenhower's strategy at this point, Professor Ambrose makes far too much of the almost mythological Alpine Redoubt into which, rumour had it, remnants of the Third Reich intended to withdraw to fight it out. This picturesque possibility was not taken very seriously at the time by most people, least of all by Stalin, who was much more interested in Berlin and Prague than he was in mopping up the Alps.

Discord among allies has long been a feature of warfare, and military history is well spiced with epigrams on the subject by famous protagonists. In North Africa Eisenhower was at once plunged into the morass of French politics with its Vichy elements, its unsavoury Darlan affair, its need to deal with the uncomprehending General Giraud, and later he was exposed to the full force of de Gaulle. Professor Ambrose deals admirably with the subsequent difficulties posed by de Gaulle at the time of Normandy and the liberation of France. Back in Algiers French politics had continued to smoulder in Eisenhower's military backyard so that he became simultaneously involved with the intricacies of the Badoglio period following the Italian surrender.

Professor Ambrose reminds us that, while any account of Eisenhower and the Grand Alliance will inevitably lean towards a picture of Anglo-American in-fighting since it is the issues that the two sides did not agree upon that they talked about, it was nevertheless the firmest alliance in history. This was Eisenhower's greatest achievement, and it is difficult now to think of any contemporary who could have taken his place with comparable success. The British must often have been hard to bear, especially Montgomery with his unquenchable self-confidence, forever presenting his demand for the appointment of a single ground forces commander and, backed by Churchill and Brooke, continuing to press it long after the point when American public opinion alone would have rendered it impossible.

However much one may admire Professor Ambrose's loyal and eminently reasonable defence of Eisenhower's strategic concepts, there are strong and equally reasonable grounds for supporting the views of the British Prime Minister and chiefs of staff. More weight could perhaps have been given to an overriding factor which should be considered by all those who indulge in the well-worn but superficial criticism of British leadership in general and Montgomery in particular, that they were over-cautious. In his contribution to *D-Day*, Forrest Pogue recalls that Churchill's doctor once remarked to Marshall, who was impatient with the Prime Minister's reluctance to plunge headlong in Europe: "You are fighting the ghosts of the Somme." The British were being hard-headed as well as stiff-necked. They had been fighting longer and been hit harder at home than their American allies, and their assets were diminishing. Moreover, whatever de Gaulle said in later years, their roots were deep in Europe and they were left with few illusions about Stalin's intentions towards the continent where they would have to go on living, weakened by years of war, when for all they knew at the time the Americans would be off to the Pacific. Consequently they were acutely interested in the shape of postwar Europe and were unlikely to be much impressed by Eisenhower's assumption of the attitude of the "simple soldier" whose task it was to defeat the German armies and leave the politicians to sort out the mess. It was for these reasons, and not for prestige, that the British were in favour of getting to Berlin or as near as possible and ending the war with a better bargaining position. Much of the difference of opinion after D-Day, the single thrust versus the broad front argument, and the constant anxiety about the command arrangements in the field, stemmed from the same root. The prospect of yet another war winter, this time spread out across the breadth of France, was certain to call up the ghosts of 1916-17. The British standpoint was militarily sound, though, with the increasingly overwhelming American contribution to the war, it became impracticable, in many respects. To attribute it to a desire for "prestige", as Professor Ambrose seems to do, is both an error and an injustice.

This simple-soldier, non-political attitude of Eisenhower is continually cropping up, but his wor[illegible] tinuously involved him in [illegible] considerations with most of [illegible] he dealt skilfully. It is well [illegible] that tactics and politics do [illegible] happily. Alexander, who wa[illegible] used to be called an "edu[illegible] soldier", in the military sense [illegible] confronted with a tactical si[illegible] with political undertones, wa[illegible] to say: "Let us stand firm [illegible] military boots." Grand strateg[illegible] the other hand is seldom sep[illegible] from its political consequence[illegible] is difficult to avoid the impr[illegible] that Eisenhower used his [illegible] political poise to avoid cour[illegible] action with which he or [illegible] superiors did not agree, and [illegible] sensible play of military dip[illegible]

A study of the main differe[illegible] opinion with the Brit[illegible] absorbing interest in any [illegible] of Eisenhower as a comman[illegible] also shows how his stature g[illegible] the war progressed. He lear[illegible] low strategic ebb in early 194[illegible] he is reported as writing f[illegible] War Plans Division in Wash[illegible]:

My own plan is to drop every[illegible] Magnet [Code name for plan to [illegible] British by American troops in N[illegible] Ireland], Gymnast [landing in [illegible] North Africa], replacements in Ice[illegible] and make the British retire [illegible] Then scrape up everything [illegible] and get it into the Netherl[illegible] Indies and Burma.

If not, apparently, enough [illegible] Pacific-firster to satisfy Mac[illegible] it was a far cry from the S[illegible] Commander of D-Day little [illegible] than two years later. As a [illegible] concept it would hardly be [illegible] inspire the confidence of soldie[illegible] Brooke, Alexander and Montgomery had they ever seen it, but it [illegible] how much and how quickly Eis[illegible]hower was to learn when the opp[illegible]tunity to command came to him [illegible] with it the close and loyal coll[illegible]tion of able men of both nation[illegible]

Professor Ambrose has give[illegible] an important and valuable book [illegible] of fascinating information a[illegible] as readable. One can go mos[illegible] the way with most of his judge[illegible] which are predominantly sound [illegible] some soldiers, and Europeans [illegible] are unable to detect that touch [illegible] greatness in Eisenhower which [illegible] unmistakable in the conduct of [illegible] by, for example, Marlborough [illegible] will withhold their admiration [illegible] soldier who appeared on the [illegible] stage from obscurity to hold [illegible] Grand Alliance together and [illegible] short a time, to win for his coun[illegible] and her allies so much distinction.

D-Day, edited by the Eisenhower Foundation, consists of a selection [illegible] historical essays and comment[illegible] based on the study of additional [illegible] which have come to light in the [illegible] war years and seen in the perspec[illegible] which the years have lent to the [illegible] Day scene. Much of the matter con[illegible] tained in these essays is [illegible] and may appear to be Americ[illegible] and Eisenhower orientated, but [illegible] of it deserves the close attent[illegible] the student of military history. [illegible] is a short and wise foreword [illegible] General Omar N. Bradley and [illegible] whole volume can [illegible] recommended for its integrity.

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Looking for an absolute ethic

[illegible] G. ROBINSON:
[illegible]oundwork of Christian Ethics
[illegible] Collins. £3.15.

[illegible]re be such a thing as Christian [illegible]s? And, if so, what makes [illegible]n ethics Christian? The current [illegible]l contemporary opinion are [illegible] strongly against any claim to [illegible] based on a revelation. Such [illegible] it is being urged today, [illegible] the autonomy of ethics, so that [illegible] alleged to be revealed is not [illegible] ethical at all. As P. H. Nowell-[illegible] remarked in a scorching sen[illegible]: "Religious morality is infan[illegible]. But if, as the eighteenth cen[illegible] [illegible]imed, the Christian ethic is [illegible]lication—with perhaps some [illegible]ents in the new edition—of [illegible] law or natural morality, are [illegible] any real grounds for calling it [illegible]n?

[illegible]t of the current debate in the [illegible] camp is confined to various [illegible] questions — sex-relations, [illegible], euthanasia—but has little [illegible] philosophy behind it. The [illegible]erit of this closely argued and [illegible] professional study by [illegible] G. Robinson is that it gets be[illegible] all the topical questions and [illegible] what we are really talking about, [illegible] Christian ethics in itself is. If [illegible] the book is rather heavy [illegible] it is a highly important con[illegible] and will be required reading [illegible] colleges, where it may well be [illegible] as supplementing G. F. [illegible]'s widely used book, *Christ[illegible] Ethics and Moral Philosophy*.

[illegible] Christian Church did not [illegible] morality. Christianity, it is argued here, presupposes an independent morality. The Gospel addresses men as moral beings. The most important fact about man is the ineradicable *ought*—deeper than all its varied expressions—in which he stands in relation to God. This fundamental fact about human beings is of central importance for theology, which must therefore be deeply concerned to reestablish the objectivity of moral judgments against all the relativisms and subjectivisms of fashionable philosophical thinking.

The objection to any normative, absolute ethic is due, Dr Robinson says, to a confusion between "the traditional representation of a reality and the reality itself"; it does not mean a static, unalterable code. But we cannot begin to make sense of the Christian ethic unless we are prepared to affirm a doctrine of natural morality. The attempt of the Barthian school to play down natural or philosophical ethics as irrelevant or even hostile to biblical or Christocentric morality really makes Christianity impossible.

Thus when Christian ethics stakes out its claim it is in a field which has been already occupied. Yet there cannot conceivably be two moralities, a natural and a supernatural, making competing demands on conscience. That would reduce morality to chaos: "In morality as in religion, no man can serve two masters." What, then, is the relationship between them? The medieval and scholastic answer was by way of juxtaposition or addition—revelation supplements natural law. The post-reformation answer has tended to be that because of the depravity of man, works done before the grace of Christ are not pleasing to God and have the nature of sin. Both answers are unsatisfactory. The latter denies the morality of good men. The former suggests that Christianity does not effect any radical transformation, but just adds faith, hope and charity to the four cardinal virtues of antiquity. But, while grace does not denature nature, so that natural morality is truly moral, yet the Christian revelation is redemptive, not simply informative or exemplarist. And, says Dr Robinson, sticking his neck right out, Christian ethics is part of dogmatic theology.

He goes a long way with W. G. Maclagan (in *The Theological Frontier of Ethics*) about the autonomy of the moral judgment—though total autonomy misrepresents the case. (The authority exercised by our moral standards depends on the fact that they are not our own; we do not invent them, we discover them; yet they are not arbitrarily imposed upon us.) But he will not agree that moral philosophy can produce a valid system of ethics which theology must take over as it stands. Theology cannot admit that natural man has God already labelled in his own pocket. Such a system will be completely anthropocentric—it is what the New Testament means by "the World" or "sin". But into it comes the redemptive revelation, transforming it radically from within and making the old commandment into a new commandment. There cannot be two systems of morality—the moral claim is single and self-consistent. But it is "natural morality, judged, reoriented and transformed and brought under the forgiving and reconciling lordship of Christ, which constitutes the Christian life".

That life is to be lived in the present world and therefore in man's historical existence, his concrete social context and conditions in which all men share together as men. Man as man "confronts an objective claim on his freedom as part of his very being".

All human groups, under that imperative, are endeavouring to work out a social ethic applicable to their own situation. The Christian, sharing in that common effort, will contribute his own Christian insights, but never seek for the imposition of absolutes. Love without law may be morally vacuous; but no code is incorrigible or inviolable. Morality must always be creative, in the making, with no final answers. "Moral rules are yesterday's moral solutions".

Morality is natural to man. But the older way of stating that—natural law—was a concept far too static and inflexible, with too little regard for historical change, and falsely assuming a fixed human nature from which natural laws could be read off. (But contrast what human nature meant for St Thomas Aquinas and what it meant for Thomas Hobbes.) True morality is always creative: it is indeed rather a life than a system.

So we come out in the end to a Christian ethic which is objective, normative, theocentric, yet always flexible and experimental, never mere conformity to a rule-book—which is where the twentieth-century Christian wants to be. This is an impressive and valuable discussion. If the reader is in for a fairly arduous journey, the book well rewards the demand it makes on him.

Teilhardian themes

[illegible]RI de LUBAC:
[illegible] Eternal Feminine
[illegible]lated by René Hague.
[illegible]pp. Collins. £2.25.

[illegible]MAS CORBISHLEY:
[illegible] Spirituality of Teilhard de [illegible]din
[illegible] Fontana. Paperback, 40p.

[illegible]ing his long and detailed [illegible] *The Religion of Teilhard de* [illegible], Fr. Henri de Lubac now [illegible] two books in one. The first [illegible] of *The Eternal Feminine* is [illegible] to an analysis of one short [illegible] text by Teilhard. Then Fr [illegible] Lubac expounds his reaction to [illegible] current upheaval in the Catholic [illegible] through an affirmation [illegible] Teilhard's standpoint on a num[illegible] issues which are under debate [illegible]

[illegible] de Lubac's study of *The Eternal Feminine* is a masterly piece [illegible]erary, theological, and bio[illegible] inquiry. The theme is more [illegible] to Teilhard's thought than [illegible] be imagined. He deemed love "most universal, most formi[illegible] and most mysterious" of all [illegible] Teilhard in no way rejected [illegible] expression of love. But he [illegible] that through the impulse of [illegible] Feminine it can be personalized [illegible]ransformed to the point where [illegible] a passionate and active [illegible] the Cosmos and for God. [illegible] a collective sublimation of love [illegible] to the beatific vision. "We [illegible] the higher realities *through* [illegible] possession." At a time [illegible] priestly celibacy is under fire [illegible] sexual freedom widely can[illegible], Teilhard presents an alterna[illegible] vision which—not world-deny[illegible] character—springs from his [illegible] picture of man and the [illegible] in a convergent, Christ-ani[illegible] ascent to God. Fr de Lubac [illegible] carefully and surely with the [illegible] on this theme in different [illegible] of Teilhard's oeuvre, with the [illegible] nuances and qualifica[illegible], and with the vivid poetic [illegible]

[illegible] second half of the book is [illegible] attractive. There prevails, [illegible] to Fr de Lubac, an "evil [illegible] apostasy", an "epi[illegible]" caused by a "sort of collec[illegible] loss of balance", which threatens three fundamental faiths: in a personal God; in Jesus Christ as the Son of God; and in the divine element which He communicates to the Church. Fr de Lubac then traces Teilhard's treatment of these themes, and concludes with a chapter on "Tradition and Obedience". Fr de Lubac's exegesis is sound within its limits. But he fails to treat adequately those texts in which Teilhard envisaged a transformation of Christianity, incorporating old *and* new visions.

Nor is it right to assume that Teilhard's style of obedient practice is the only way in which this transformation can be helped along. If Fr de Lubac were to look less defensively at the present Christian crisis in the longer perspective which Teilhard himself offers, he would be more discriminating in his criticism and more aware of the extent of transformation which is required in the contemporary church. The Omega point is not reached by a balanced implementation of Vatican II. Nonetheless, Fr de Lubac is correct in insisting on transcendent theism as central to Teilhard's scheme of thought.

In *The Spirituality of Teilhard de Chardin*, Thomas Corbishley presents a lucid, succinct if somewhat abstract account of Teilhard's theological ideas. For Teilhard the notion of spirituality was not simply concerned with prayer and devotions. It embraces the whole evolution of spirit, understood as the higher state progressively assumed by matter in an evolutionary movement of the Cosmos towards a destiny with God. The section on "Fullness of Life" deals with the central question of how human beings are to live and act day by day in the larger context of man's universal mission to build the earth. Fr Corbishley would have done his readers a service by offering more concrete ideas about the direction of individual and social life, and by commenting on the implications of Teilhard's vision for worship and prayer at a time of frantic but largely uninspired liturgical updating. It is time for Teilhardians to embark on some applied theology.

In an alien world

COLIN MORRIS:
Mankind My Church
159pp. Hodder and Stoughton. £1.50.

Colin Morris is an exciting writer: there is a compulsive quality about these sermons preached in John Wesley's Chapel. The compulsion is partly due to his gift of vigorous language which has escaped from the precise, stilted, time-worn religious verbiage of the past, and springs from a mind which looks freshly at whatever has been selected as his subject. He conveys the conviction that what he is saying matters enormously in the real world; while he is preaching, the compulsion is not simply to listen, but to think. But the excitement comes also from the obvious fact that he speaks from the position of a convinced and very biblical mind. He is not looking for a new theology, but using the old one with remarkable skill.

Probably the most important sermons are two entitled "The Rule of God over the World of Nations", based on an address given in 1966 to the World Methodist Conference. In them, with a wealth of practical African experience behind him, Mr Morris concerns himself with the essential problem of how the church is to present its message in a world whose philosophies, whether conservative or socialist, have compulsion behind them and are based on an entirely different view of life from that of the Bible. He is far from arguing that the church must adapt itself to current worldly thought and attitudes; that, he asserts, is precisely what it cannot do, for its thought rests on a set of presuppositions which the "world" rejects—the problem that faced Jesus.

The problem is this: however clearly and wisely the Christian may advise about social or international problems, the actual decisions have to be made by the political state which includes non-Christians, and possibly very bad men. The result is an inevitable, and only partially satisfactory, compromise. For example, Christians may agree that Hitler is so evil that he must be resisted, but the war that results becomes one of almost inconceivable horror and leaves behind it a divided Europe and vast devastation. Or again, the Christian may advise love in some social problem and forget that, love notwithstanding, the problem remains.

What, then, is the Christian to do as he asserts the ideas of God's kingdom in an alien world? He is obviously tempted to despair, and there are evangelical groups which have deliberately opted out from any attempt to influence the state. Mr Morris will have none of that. The Christian, he is sure, must continue to proclaim the Christian way, and he notes that the message is not without its effect. The United Nations Organization has survived many defeats; the feeling is abroad in the world that slum housing is intolerable; there is a growing conviction that every nation must share in the disaster of one. God, he claims, is at work in his world, and his kingdom, in spite of defeats—and it began with the Cross—has its effect like yeast in a lump of dough. Evil is an inescapable part of the human problem but never wholly prevails.

Christian sources

DAVID AYERST and A. S. T. FISHER:
Records of Christianity
Volume 1: In the Roman Empire.
346pp plus 32 plates. Oxford: Blackwell. £3.75.

Records of Christianity is designed as a broadly based source-book of Christian history. This first volume covers the four centuries between the Neronian persecution and the Council of Chalcedon. There is plenty of scope here for illustrating the ideas of vigorous, colourful, and sometimes heroic individuals, as well as for tracing the development of the Church's organization and doctrines. The compilers have used their opportunities well.

Most of the best-known incidents in early Church history are given in the words of eye witnesses. There is the account of Polycarp's trial and martyrdom, of Origen as a teacher, of Ambrose excommunicating the Emperor Theodosius and Augustine's conversion. The introductory passages which precede the documents, though not free from mistakes (the writer of I Clement was hardly "bishop of Rome"), are clearly written and provide a connecting narrative that will enable the reader who has no previous knowledge of the subject to make best use of the sources.

The compilers are scarcely adventurous in their doctrinal attitudes, and one may miss the tumultuous scenes that accompanied Dioscorus's triumph over his fellow patriarchs and Pope Leo at the Second Council of Ephesus, but it is good to find a contemporary description of Attila's camp in a source book of Church history, and maps that show language-boundaries as well as bishoprics.

Altogether this is a lively and useful book, distinguished by well-drawn maps and an excellent selection of illustrations. It will not supersede James Stevenson's *New Eusebius*, but it will be valuable as a first introduction to the study of early Church history.

GEOFFREY GORER

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In troubled waters

BERNARD S. HORNE :
The Compleat Angler, 1653-1967 : A New Bibliography
350pp. The Pittsburgh Bibliophiles. Distributed by Pittsburgh University Press. $25.

One of the most remarkable things about the literary history of *The Compleat Angler* is the cult of popularity which surrounded its author in the latter part of the nineteenth century. "Honest Father Izaak", a quaint, fictional character regarded with mingled idolatry and condescension, was the patron of Walton societies in this country and in America. The valuable five *Lives* of contemporaries were largely ignored, but *The Compleat Angler* passed through more than 150 editions and reprints between 1870 and 1910 alone. The *Angler* has also long been recognized as an attractive book to illustrate, and there are many fine decorated editions as well as some rather incongruously sumptuous ones.

Inevitably, *The Compleat Angler* is a collectors' book. The present compilation is the work of a collector, who has been able to study many of the 385 items listed from books in his own library. Bernard S. Horne worked indefatigably to list all the editions, issues, reprints, and translations up to 1967, and as a checklist for fellow-collectors this book is likely to find some usefulness. Unhappily, despite its comprehensiveness, it will not be useful to the bibliographer. We are told in the introduction that "this bibliography is an endeavor to provide a description of each edition of *The Compleat Angler*, commensurate with the importance of the edition". It is hard to understand, therefore, to give but one example, why we are provided with a collation for the forty-second reprint of Major's edition [1905], but denied one for the splendid and important Sir Harris Nicolas (Pickering) edition of 1836. For the most part, collations are not provided at all, and those provided are inconsistent in notation. Leaf measurements are given to the nearest sixteenth of an inch except in some few cases where Horne did not himself see a copy of the book described. Here we are told, for example, "Size reported: 24mo". This apparent confusion of size and format is confirmed by the complete absence of any indication of format in all cases where measurements are given.

A New Bibliography is at its weakest when dealing with the five seventeenth-century editions. Four of these were carefully prepared for the press by Walton, who probably also read the proofs. For the second, third, and fifth editions Walton enlarged and rewrote the text. Description commensurate with the importance of these editions should be full indeed, but Horne disappoints us. We are told nothing, for example, about the printers, but are left to guess that the "T.M." of the imprint of the second edition is the same printer as "T. Maxey" of the first, while no information is offered about "J.G." who printed the third edition or about the anonymous printers of the fourth and fifth editions. Certainly the identification of the printer of the textually unimportant fourth edition is a tedious business, since the book was printed without ornaments by a printer not otherwise employed by Walton's publisher, but the true identity of the printers of the third and fifth editions had already been published in the catalogue of the Pforzheimer Library (1940). It is no surprise after this to be offered no report of the cancelling of the title-leaves of Part I of *The Universal Angler* (1676). *The Universal Angler* is made up of Walton's *Compleat Angler*, forming Part I, Cotton's *Compleat Angler*, forming Part II, and Venables's *Experienc'd Angler*, forming Part III. There is a general *Universal Angler* title-leaf and two title-leaves to Part I, one of them a cancel. Horne reproduces the three leaves, but gives no explanation of their relationship and no comment on their difference of imprint. Nor does he comment on the remarkable fact that the upper half of the cancelled Part I page is blank (probably because space was left for over-printing the engraved cartouche, which we find over-printed instead on the cancellans). Indeed, the blank upper page is not even recorded in the description of contents. An unfortunate misprint seems to have removed the word "blank" and has left the misleading impression that it is the letter-press which is on the upper part of the page in question.

Bernard Horne died before his book went through the press. His proof-reader did not serve him well. Not one of the eight transcriptions of seventeenth-century title-pages is without error. Other errors and misprints abound. While many of the shortcomings of this book must be the author's responsibility, it is unfortunate that its possible usefulness should be so drastically reduced by the negligence of the publishers and printers. It seems that it is still not possible for "Honest Father Izaak" to be treated seriously.

Men among books

RICHARD BROWN and STANLEY BRETT :
The London Bookshop
Part One of a Pictorial Record of the Antiquarian Book Trade.
95pp. Private Libraries Association. Members, £2 ; non-members, £3.

It was a good idea to produce "A Pictorial Record of the Antiquarian Book Trade: Portraits & Premises", of which the present volume is Part One. As one contemplates Andrew Block, almost literally buried among his stock, Mr Mortlake busy at his card-index or Mr Dring shirt-sleeved on top of a ladder, one cannot help regretting that no similar candid-camera shots can now remind us of Ernest and Ben Maggs, A. W. Evans or Walter T. Spencer in similar settings.

The subtitle of the present volume is here emphasized, since the authors have kept their historical introductions to very modest proportions. It is true that about half the eleven firms they have selected for inclusion in this first volume are of fairly recent foundation, but they might with advantage have spread themselves a bit on the more historic establishments—all Quaritch in barely half a page (no mention of George Kearney, the firm's greatest cataloguer, nor of that formidable figure Mr Mudie, nor of the lamented Oliver Howard). The fact that several of the firms represented are pictured in premises they have since vacated is perhaps not important, but why in that case could we not have had a backward glimpse of, for example, Bertram Rota and his long-familiar Bodley House?

Richard Brown and Stanley Brett do indeed make a preliminary bow to history in the broader sense in the form of a prefatory reminiscence by Percy Muir, whose own contributions to that of Elkin Mathews Ltd have in the past handsomely belied that tradition of reticence in print which afflicts most members of a trade by no means tongue-tied in congenial company. Mr Muir (following the example of John Carter in his 1969 Presidential Address to the Bibliographical Society) conducts us with his customary verve on a tour of the London antiquarian trade when he first entered it fifty years ago; and a valuable record it is.

One or two small inaccuracies could be corrected in a future edition. Whether or not George Salby of Great Russell Street was a surly Scandinavian, he spelt his name with an "a", while Stephenson [*sic*] of Rimell's first name was Thomas. And it was not Quaritch but Scribners of New York who in 1951 bought the Shuckburgh copy of the Gutenberg Bible (recently reoffered for sale by H. P. Kraus at a price exceeding a million pounds).

Troubadour's trove

ROUBEN C. CHOLAKIAN :
The William P. Shepard Collection of Provencalia
A Critical Bibliography.
81pp. Clinton, New York : Hamilton College. $3.00.

When he died in 1948, William P. Shepard bequeathed to Hamilton College (Clinton, New York) the major part of his private library, so that this relatively small seat of learning can now boast of an unusually extensive collection of Provençalia. This critical bibliography compiled by Professor R. C. Cholakian lists more than 500 items under eleven headings. Items 1-26 are Shepard's own publications and include, out of respect for the late Burgess Professor of Romance Languages and Literature, even those studies unrelated to the *langue d'oc*—e.g. a funeral address for a local poet. This is equally true of items 27-36 (Shepard's notes and manuscripts) which include an MA biology thesis, *The Structure of End-buds in Fishes*. Items 37-54 are photocopies of manuscripts.

Though most of these are *chansonniers* (five) and variants of the *Récits d'un Ménestrel de Reims* (eleven) kept in well-known European libraries, there is one rare one, Faidit Gaucelm's *Reis Rizard*, whose whereabouts seem to be unknown. Then come bibliographies (items 55-59), literary histories (60-83), biographies (84-88), anthologies and special collections (89-131), linguistic works (132-191), among which grammars and grammatical studies predominate, editions (192-336), special studies (337-444), of which about twenty-five are devoted to the nature and/or history of courtly love, sets of periodicals (445-468), modern Provençal (469-506), and miscellaneous studies (507-530). Items 414, 527, 528 and 529 are all by Ezra Pound, and remind one of the influence Shepard had on the young poet.

Specialist Booksellers' Announcements

A. R. HEATH
Antiquarian Bookseller
15 Badminton Road, Downend, Bristol
BOOKS OF THE 16th to 18th CENTURIES and rarer and/or interesting books of the 19th century, is the theme of our regular catalogue. Your inclusion on our mailing list is welcomed.
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Missed chances

DIANA RAIT KERR and IAN PEEBLES :
Lord's 1946-1970
349pp. Harrap. £4.

Diana Rait Kerr has been involved with Lord's for a great part of her life, much of it as an official. It was not, in the human and emotional circumstances, to be expected that her book would be unduly critical of the MCC. It should have been important but, though readable, it contains many omissions, half-truths, and errors.

She asserts, for instance, that the leaders of the "Stop the Seventy Tour" movement "overtly promised violence": they didn't, they intended to *disrupt* the tour: anyone who has ever watched a game of cricket knows how fiendishly disruptive can be a critically timed shout of "no-ball" from the ring, and it is *not* "violence". It was the MCC who threatened violence to the disrupters. She accuses Kenya, Uganda and Zambia of withdrawing invitations for the 1970 MCC tour there: Kenya did, whereupon the MCC hot-headedly cancelled the entire tour, explaining that it was not worth while visiting the other two countries who, till then, had said nothing.

Her account of the withdrawal of Rothmans from cricket sponsorship is only part of the story, and she does not mention the dealings between another sponsor, Guinness, and Lord's on the status of the Rest of the World matches in 1970.

Her account of the genesis of the Cricket Council is wrong: she makes no mention of what Lord Hailsham told the MCC in 1964, or of the fact that the original constitution of the National Cricket Association included first-class cricket, and all the first-class counties (indeed she asserts the opposite). Her own words carry the proof that the MCC was never the governing body of cricket in this country, yet she more than once says it was, confusing the executive acts of the MCC and its legislative ones—and on the latter point, it is many years since every match in the season a[...] followed the prescribed la[...]

It is surprising, though, [...] carries error into other field[...] silly to say that the Dutch s[...] their cricket gear to prisoner[...] camps during the Second W[...] War: with what, then, [...] nation-wide league cricket [...] levels played during each se[...] the German occupation? Th[...] All-India team was not the fi[...] plete team to travel by air in 1[...] that honour goes to an end-of[...] scratch eleven several time[...] the last war. The first m[...] tween Eton and Harrow w[...] 1805.

About one-third of the b[...] taken up with seasonal rev[...] Ian Peebles. He often repe[...] his co-author has written, a[...] fills in with much extraneous [...] mation, such as obituari[...] cricketers who were hardl[...] nected with Lord's at all. O[...] is J. R. Mason who, he asser[...] "the finest cricketer never p[...] for England"—but Mason d[...] for England, in five Tests, [...] Australia, in 1897-8.

The authors claim *Lord's [...] 1970* as the sequel of W[...] *Lord's 1787-1945*, and it take[...] many pages. But it has no e[...] of the MCC finances: no ex[...] tion of the rising costs nor o[...] MCC's continuing need for [...] money from more members, [...] though it is shorn of most resp[...] lities other than those of a [...] cricket club. Sir Bernard B[...] Cohen's activities as a memb[...] rightly mentioned, but not th[...] that it took three years' pro[...] him to get the MCC to p[...] balance-sheet.

Yet, despite the poorly [...] reproduced photographs (at[...] the standard set by Warner[...] ume), there will be many w[...] welcome this book, prefer[...] the errors and omissions [...] won't want to believe there [...] thing wrong with the MCC. [...] of these people do not [...] Lord's and will find little [...] standing in the present boo[...] this is so.

Skilful handling

U. A. TITLEY and ROSS McWHIRTER :
Centenary History of the Rugby Football Union
216pp plus unnumbered pages. Rugby Football Union. £3.50.
WALLACE REYBURN :
A History of Rugby
147pp. Arthur Barker. £2.

The literature of sport is doubly bedevilled; it suffers alike from good writers without inside knowledge of the games they tackle, and from inarticulate experts. The general effect is of a twilight through which ghosts stalk, impudent, ubiquitous and quite at their ease. There are, of course shining exceptions. Hazlitt on the prize fight rises above and beyond the brutality of bare-fist boxing; Surtees can keep anti-bloodsportsmen hooked while he kills a fox. Cricket, although it has suffered much from the nostalgic amateur and the man of letters glorying in being a rabbit at the wicket, can field a strong side of authors from Nyron to Cardus. Foot ball has been less well served. Hither to Rugger men could only produce J. C. Squire's spirited narrative poem and a few other deviations from the rule that their game is poor in prose or verse that rates as more than pedestrian reporting.

Now U. A. Titley and Ross McWhirter have gone a long way towards redressing the balance. They write so well that a discriminating Soccer player must agree that the rival code has its points, and that these have been brought out by a combination of confidence in the present and future states of play and detailed knowledge of a long, complicated and exciting history.

The first governing body[...] Rugby Football Union, date[...] 1871; but that was not the b[...] ning, which goes to 1823 and f[...] back to rustic hurlyburlies in w[...] the players indulged in a r[...] house from village to village. [...] the Union was formed the gam[...] insular; now it has spread be[...] the British Isles almost all ove[...] world—if not from China to P[...] at least from Japan to Arge[...] The authors follow this g[...] progress through a series of c[...] notably the "hacking" contr[...] in the 1860s that marked the [...] cleavage between Rugger a[...] Soccer.

They tell all that is know[...] William Webb Ellis, the R[...] schoolboy who "with a fine d[...] gard for the rules of footba[...] played in his time first took th[...] in his arms and ran with it". [...] go on pilgrimage to his grave i[...] South of France, bedecked w[...] Union Jack and Tricolour, vis[...] by the French President and dec[...] ated with fifteen red roses brou[...] from the Mecca of Rugby, Twick[...] ham. Their text is well supported [...] many illustrations in colour [...] black-and-white. It ends with a [...] graphical section, including th[...] the 999 players for England, [...] 1871, which must have been [...] labour of Hercules to compile. Th[...] have made an addition to the [...] manent library of sport; it is [...] satisfying for its full coverage [...] men and events as its A[...] classic history of cricket.

Wallace Reyburn's book [...] briefer and less compre[...] survey by a New Zeal[...] loves the game.

[N]ot much luck for *Barry Lyndon*

[WILL]IAM MAKEPEACE [THACK]ERAY :
[The L]uck of Barry Lyndon
[Crit]ical Edition.
[Edited] by Martin J. Anisman.
[...] New York University Press. [Univer]sity of London Press. £4.25 [(paper]back, £1.65).

[...] eight years ago Thackeray's [...] famous novel, *Vanity Fair*—[...]st, one is tempted to say—was [...] for scholars and gentlemen-[...]s by Geoffrey and Kathleen [...] Tillotson. The editors earned [...] praise in this and other journals [...] the unobtrusive erudition manifest alike in their sensitivity to textual problems and in the help they [...] a modern generation to[wards] understanding the letter and [...] of a past age. Martin Anisman has essayed the same approach [to Th]ackeray's earliest, least remembered novel—his worst, one is tempted to say—*Barry Lyndon*. Any [nove]l by a major Victorian must be [...] sooner or later to come in [for] diagnosis and treatment by the [...] of textual and bibliographical [critic]ism. In such operations it is not [the] novelists that are at risk, but the [...].

[Th]ackeray had a great deal of [trouble] writing *Barry Lyndon*: he [was n]ever pleased with his book. So [far] as literary merit is concerned let [us] leave it at that; Dr Anisman in [his] introduction makes out the best [case] he can. He then investigates the [sour]ces of this tale of a conscience-[less] eighteenth-century Irish adventurer, all bravado and braggadocio. [...] sources the widely read author [ac]knowledged, others, which have [been] widely canvassed, he did not. [Th]ackeray", writes Dr Anisman [...]ively, "had certainly heard of [Cas]anova", and we can agree with [...]: did not Barry Lyndon remem[ber] *the Chevalier de Casanova* [...] travelled 600 miles, from [Paris] to Turin, for the purpose of [fight]ing Charles James Fox? The [...] of the present edition, however, [lies] not in the editor's speculation [about] sources but in his judgment of what Thackeray wrote, or intended to write. Dr Anisman claims to have established "a superior reading of the more than two thousand variants" in the two versions of the novel that, he tells us, Thackeray "saw through the press".

The novel was first serialized in *Fraser's Magazine* in 1844 as *The Luck of Barry Lyndon, a romance of the last century, by Fitz-Boodle*. In 1856 a revised text appeared in London as one of the wrappered parts of Thackeray's *Miscellanies*, the title this time being *The Memoirs of Barry Lyndon, Esq., of the Kingdom of Ireland*. Also in 1856, from the same typesetting, *The Memoirs*, with other matter, was included in volume three of the cloth-bound *Miscellanies*. To Thackeray's distress the words "of the Kingdom of Ireland" were here omitted from the title. They were restored when the volume was reprinted.

Dr Anisman writes that, so far as he could discover, an edition with "of the Kingdom of Ireland" in the title had never been "cited" before his own discovery of a copy, a discovery that has enabled him to solve "the hitherto unsolvable puzzle" of how a French translation of 1857 came to bear on its title-page the words "du royaume d'Irlande". Any amateur of Thackeray in yellow-wrappered parts could have solved his puzzle for him at any time. The separate edition of 1856—"cited", incidentally, in a catalogue of M. L. Parrish's collection in 1940—was fully described in H. S. Van Duzer's *A Thackeray Library* (1919). This work is generally recognized as the nearest approach we have to a full bibliography of Thackeray, and is of sufficient importance to have been reprinted as lately at 1965 with an introduction by the doyen of America's Victorian scholars, Lionel Stevenson.

Dr Anisman asserts that the change of title from *The Luck* to *The Memoirs* was never approved by the author. Strange, if his other assertion is true—that Thackeray saw both printings through the press! Discussing the significance of the theme of "luck" in Thackeray's conception of the novel, he declares that to omit the word from the title "is to partially throw the reader off of a proper reading of the work" (Dr Anisman's style is hardly Thackerayan). It seems to have escaped his notice that there are other signs that Thackeray wished to play down the element of "luck", such as the substitution of "good fortune" in the chapter headings of 1856 when the luck was running out. Evidently Dr Anisman has misinterpreted a passage in a letter from novelist to publisher referring not to the change from "*Luck*" to "*Memoirs*" but to the inadvertent omission in one 1856 printing of the words "of the Kingdom of Ireland".

It is claimed on the jacket that "all changes" between the editions of 1844 and 1856 have been recorded in the text. This is patently untrue. Almost no changes, except for the omission in 1856 of some long passages, are so recorded. Indeed in the absence of an apparatus criticus the reader is in no position to judge the "superiority" of Dr Anisman's "more than two thousand" variant readings—unless, that is, he is prepared to collate the early texts for himself. If he does so, and the present reviewer made a partial collation, he will find that by far the greater number of changes are of spelling and punctuation, and so may derive from the preferences of printers. He will find that Dr Anisman, taking 1844 as copytext, at times corrects its obvious errors, while at other times he follows 1844 when sense or syntax demands—and in 1856 was accorded—amendment. He will find that in several places a word, a phrase, even a whole sentence, present in both the early texts, has been omitted by Dr Anisman and that occasionally also the editor interpolates a word of his own which flouts either meaning or grammar. Much of this may be put down to unusually careless proof-reading, as, too, must be small misprints by the score—the most curious of the two score or so we have noticed being a "man [for a *main*] of cocks".

In the days before "critical edition" and "diplomatic text" became shibboleths of the English departments, an editor felt free to save revered authors from themselves, thereby also assisting the reader. In an edition of *Barry Lyndon* in 1869, and in Lady Ritchie's "biographical edition" published by Smith Elder, London 1898 (according to Dr Anisman, "Harper & Brothers, London 1899"), several oversights of the 1844 and 1856 texts were set to rights. For example, where the earlier versions read "the chevalier" when the chevalier's servant was clearly intended, 1869 prints "the chevalier's servant"; not so Dr Anisman. Thackeray confessed his tendency to call characters out of name and his failure to spot errors in proof. The eponymous, autobiographical hero of *Barry Lyndon* was named Redmond Barry until his marriage, well on in the book, with the wealthy widow Lady Lyndon. In one passage Barry reports a conversation in which the lady's still living first husband, Sir Charles, addresses him as "Mr Lyndon". A Freudian slip on the part of Sir Charles, as reported by Barry? or on the part of Barry, as reporter? Improbably. The 1869 editor tacitly emends "Mr Lyndon" "to "Mr Barry": Dr Anisman, his nose to his copytext, as tacitly ignores the existence of a problem.

Dr Anisman makes little attempt to help today's reader with unfamiliar words and expressions. True, he tells us that a "curricle" is a carriage—but not that a "vis-à-vis" also is a carriage. Heyduck, spadassin, "Waugh hawk, Mr Lyndon", "married to Brown Bess"—we must go to the dictionaries for these. Where Thackeray wrote "manans" Dr Anisman prints "mamans": if this is a shot at an emendation it is off target, and if it is a misprint we might still have hoped for a note explaining an eighteenth-century spelling of a word meaning not mums but humpkins.

The majority of the notes identify persons whom Barry Lyndon claimed as acquaintances or friends, including a large number of literary and other notabilities of the time. He was a great name-dropper. Dr Anisman has some difficulties with the peerage. When Barry reels off "Ancaster, Carlisle, Sandwich, Lorn" Dr Anisman can place the first three, titles, dates, care. ; and all (except that he puts Carlisle's vice-royalty of Ireland in the wrong century) : but for want of the terminal "e" in "Lorne" he misses out on a future Duke of Argyll. When Barry writes of "Horry Walpole" and his grand-tour companion "Mr Grey", Dr Anisman, besides misprinting "Horace Walpole... Earl of *Orferd*", presumes that Mr Grey is "Charles Grey, first Earl Grey (1729-1807), general and adventurer". Barry would hardly have described that distinguished soldier as "Mr". A wider acquaintance with the eighteenth century, or a very little research, would have revealed that "Horry's" companion on the grand tour was one Thomas Gray, not unremembered today as a poet.

Where a little research is most missed is in connexion with Barry's Continental soldiering and gaming. Thackeray had great fun in mingling upon his stage—and this goes for *Vanity Fair* and the Napoleonic era as well as for *Barry Lyndon* and the Seven Years War—characters from history and puppets of his own imagining. Lord Deuceace and Captain Punter, Herr Graf Lord von Martingale and Mynheer Van Culdensack, these need no gloss. But Trenck's Pandours, Lauraguais and de Clootz, the Marquis d'Argens and la belle Cochois—some hint that Thackeray was projecting Barry into a real world would have been more valuable than notes on Darby and Joan, Van Dyck and Machiavelli, with whom even Barry could not claim intimacy. An editor concerned with Casanova as a possible source might at least have glossed Seingalt. For scholars and gentlemen-commoners—or shall we say for students and general readers—*Barry Lyndon* will one day need to be done over again.

Books received

[Ar]t and Architecture

[...] ALLAN. *National Gallery in London: Italian Painting of the High Renaissance.*

[...] GREGORY. *National Gallery London: Dutch Painting.*

[...]p plus 36 plates. Hanover: [...] and Hirth for the National Gallery, London. £1.05 each.

[Produ]ced and printed in Germany, [the]se two books are in The Little [Art] Book series, and although they [do n]ot fill any obvious gap in the [accou]nts of works in the Gallery [each] has thirty-six adequate reproductions in colour and a running [comme]ntary in English that uses each [pictu]re as a basis for extended discussion.

[...], HELMUT. *New Techniques of Architectural Rendering.* 143pp. Thames and Hudson. £5.50.

[The] task of conveying a fair impression of some future building to laymen and professionals by an architectural drawing is seldom easy. [...] watercolours were a popular [...]m and a heavy shower always [seem]ed to have taken place, it was [sus]pected that any resemblance between the artist's impression and the [fina]l building would be coincidental. [...] 132 illustrations show how [archi]tects and artists from Otto Wagner to Gordon Cullen have tackled [the] problem. Some techniques used [are u]nexpected: Mies van der Rohe [...] and pencil on brown [...] liked to give his skyscrapers [a ...] impression; Le Corbusier preferred informal pen-and-ink sketches. Some renderings—Paolo Soleri (ballpoint), J. H. Arenson (copperplate etching), Hugh Ferriss (charcoal crayon) and Otto Wagner (pencil)—are works of art in themselves. Architectural drawing, if it does nothing else, keeps alive the art of pencil drawing. The text is in English and German.

Bibliography

ASPLIN, P. W. A. *Medieval Ireland c. 1170-1495.* A Bibliography of Secondary Works. 139pp. Dublin: Royal Irish Academy. £1.50 (paperback, £1).

This first "ancillary publication" issued in advance of the Royal Irish Academy's cooperative "New History of Ireland" will be valuable to every scholar interested in the first three centuries of Anglo-Norman Ireland, Mr Asplin surveys only published writings, leaving the primary sources to the Irish Manuscripts Commission. His lists are conveniently classified, annotated and cross-referenced. There is an admirably detailed catalogue of the sixty-six periodicals whose articles provide the majority of his entries. He invites additions and amendments, but they will be few.

Biography and Memoirs

TRUETA, J. *Gathorne Robert Girdlestone.* 101pp. Oxford University Press for the Girdlestone Orthopaedic Society. £1.50.

Professor Trueta, himself a distinguished orthopaedic surgeon, has written the life of one who was among the pioneers of orthopaedics in this country, and whose reputation was great in the world. This short book could be described as the history of the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre at Oxford, and it was Girdlestone who, following the success he had made in the experience of such treatment during the First World War, had the vision to see the need for such an institution. It is an interesting comment that this venture was backed solely by private funds, with lukewarm encouragement from official circles, and one can speculate whether such a development—and no one can deny that it has become a highly important development—could take place now under a health service which is organized and financed by the Government. From Girdlestone's interest in orthopaedics the Central Council for the Care of Cripples drew much of its influence and due respect is also paid in this book to the work of Girdlestone's two teachers and supporters in this work, Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt.

Classics

P. VERGILI MARONIS. *Aeneidos.* Liber Primus. Commentary by R. G. Austin. 239pp. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press. £2.

With the publication of this volume, we now have from the Oxford University Press detailed and up-to-date commentaries for the first five books of the *Aeneid*: three by R. G. Austin, and two by R. D. Williams. How valuable they are for the study of so important a work is emphasized by the fact that for the whole of the second half of the *Aeneid* the student will find nothing of quite the same quality, scope and convenience.

Education

HISTORY OF EDUCATION SOCIETY. *The Changing Curriculum.* 100pp. Methuen. £1.50.

The first of the papers printed in this volume tells us that during the early years of the Renaissance the world was transformed without the help of a system of education. In publishing some of the contributions to the History of Education Society's 1[9]69 conference on historical aspects of curriculum change, the aim has been to show that movements in society do not necessarily have predictable patterns. This is a specialist's book but it has a general point to make.

GULLIFORD, R. *Special Educational Needs.* 213pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. £2 (paperback, £1).

This is an account of the needs of intellectually, physically and emotionally handicapped children. The main handicaps, specific hearing and speech difficulties, social and cultural deprivation, are defined and described and references are given to research in the different fields. The young teacher in ordinary as well as remedial schools will find this book informative.

MORRISH, IVOR. *The Background of Immigrant Children.* 256pp. Allen and Unwin. £3.50 (paperback, £2.25).

This is an admirable attempt to introduce some depth into the trainee teacher's thinking about immigrant children. The class systems, customs, economic backgrounds and religions of the different West Indian islands, the Indian continent and the two Pakistans are described in some detail and good bibliographies given. Mr Morrish does not gloss over the problems of evolving what he calls "cultural pluralism".

History

LILBURNE, JOHN. *Come Out of Her My People.* 35pp. The Rota, University of Exeter. Members only. Paperback, 35p.

The purpose of the Rota, as Professors Ivan Roots and Maurice Goldsmith of Exeter University explained in a letter to the *TLS* (May 28), is to publish inexpensive facsimiles of seventeenth-century pamphlets of historical interest. The society's first choice is this early pamphlet of Lilburne's in which "Free-Born John", from his prison in the Fleet, inveighs against Laud and the clergy. ("He that hears the ministers hears the prelates that made and sent them. And he that hears the prelates hears the Pope. . . . And he that hears the Pope hears the Devil.") No doubt to keep the price low, the facsimile is printed without any editorial matter, so that the reasons for the selection of this particular example of puritan polemic are not stated. Rarity could well be one factor, for the *Short-Title Catalogue* records only a single copy.

PALLISER, D. M. *The Reformation in York 1534-1553.* 32pp. York: St Anthony's Press. Paperback, 30p.

"Nearly all the evidence suggests a deeply conservative city, unresponsive to the Protestanism which was taking hold in many other parts of England." Dr Palliser concludes his monograph on the course of the Reformation in York, from the Pilgrimage of Grace until the death of Edward VI. York had sympathized with the Pilgrimage, but with the collapse of that rising, resistance ended. "It was a quiet revolution; there was no attempt to stay the tide in 1538-39, as there had been in 1536." Nevertheless Dr. Palliser's study of the terms of contemporary wills shows that many testators still clung to the old order.

Literature and Criticism

PRITCHARD, R. E. *D. H. Lawrence: Body of Darkness.* 223pp. Hutchinson University Library. £2.25 (paperback, 90p).

Mr Pritchard takes his student readers through the life and work of Lawrence with a close attention to detail

and a wealth of cross-quotations. The emphasis is on Lawrence as experiencer, prophet of the body, grappler with unconscious impulses, and seeker of the buried self, rather than as literary artist. Cézanne, Yeats, T. S. Eliot serve as points of reference. The study is in depth. It burkes nothing and is frank without being prurient. The poems and stories are analysed as well as the novels. The most assiduous reader of Lawrence will find things seen with a fresh eye. There are good notes and a useful chronology.

Occult

FARRAR, STEWART. *What Witches Do.* 211pp. Peter Davies. £2.50.

The contemporary cult of witchcraft, Wicca, seems to be based on a profound unsatisfied need to face the fact of mystery, and to worship what cannot fully be known, by using symbolic movements, sounds and gestures. Wicca draws ideas, terms and imagery from Gnosticism, the Kabbala, Theosophy, alchemy, the Tarot cards and the works of Wallis Budge, Jung and Margaret Murray: speech rhythms from the seventeenth-century translation of the Bible; and ritual from various post-Industrial Revolution occultists such as Eliphas Levy and Aleister Crowley. Little count is taken of historical fact, and less of theology.

It is, writes Mr Farrar, split into four groups, the Hereditary, the Traditional, the Gardnerian and the Alexandrian. He belongs to the last, and describes the three stages of initiation undergone by its members, their adoration of a Horned God of earth and a Moon Goddess of the sky, and the exercises they undertake to enable themselves to get into touch with gnomes, sylphs, salamanders and undines and to develop various "psychic powers".

Except by witches belonging to the Black or Left Hand groups (more injustice to sinistrals!) such powers are said to be employed benevolently. The standard of benevolence seems to be subjective, for the leader of the Alexandrians is quoted as saying, "a thing is good for me until I feel it isn't right", and as claiming to have brought about abortions by magic (hypnotic) and to have cured warts not by the simple methods of suggestion familiar to dermatologists but by "transferring" them from the sufferer to a man who had offended him.

Politics

BHAMBHRI, C. P. *Bureaucracy and Politics in India.* 349pp. Delhi: Vikas Publications. Rs.36.

It is unfortunate that this was written before Mrs Gandhi's recent triumph at the polls, for a good deal of its reasoning is based upon the assumption—which before the last election seemed quite justified—that India was doomed, for as far ahead as could be foreseen, to a succession of coalition or minority governments. Under such governments, the author justly argues, the position of the bureaucracy is greatly strengthened, because so many ministers have to spend so much time manoeuvring to safeguard their own positions that they tend to rubber-stamp anything that the permanent officials choose to put up to them. The result is that they fail to discharge what a nineteenth-century English statesman declared to be the true function of ministers: "Telling the civil servants what the public won't stand!" and shaping, with public opinion in mind, the broad outlines of departmental policy while ensuring that the permanent officials duly execute it.

A great deal of what Mr Bhambhri says about the Indian Administrative Service rings all too true, even though his apprehensions concerning minority or weak coalition governments can, for the moment at least, be laid aside. He pours scorn on the old conception—which the British cannot be acquitted of fostering—that an élite civil servant is capable of doing anything, from running a district to commanding a battleship. He gives awful examples of the blunders made by non-specialist members of the Indian Administrative Service in the economic, commercial, industrial, and banking fields. He argues that in the modern welfare state, the trained man and not the "generalist" is needed. And who can say that he is wrong? This book is conspicuously well written and well produced—both of which characteristics make it a pleasure to read.

Science

STOIKO, MICHAEL. *Soviet Rocketry.* The First Decade of Achievement. 272pp. Newton Abbot: David and Charles. £3.25.

More than 230 vehicles of one kind and another were put into space by the Russians during their first ten-year period of launchings. Four years ago they succeeded in automatically docking one craft with another in space. Several attempts to survey Mars failed through inadequate communication, which also defeated three approaches to Venus. They were slow and cautious in their advances towards the Moon and must now be regarded as behind the United States in planetary exploration. These points are to be expected in a book by a United States citizen. All the same, this is a faithful account of the work done by Soviet scientists, designers and astronauts, notable for the amount of technical detail it discloses in view of the traditional Russian disinclination to take the world into its confidence. It is to be recommended as the best reference book on its subject yet to appear.

Social Studies

OUGHTON, FREDERICK. *Fraud and White-Collar Crime.* 160pp. Elek. £1.50.

We live in a wicked world. If somebody is not trying to sell you a forged Picasso the chances are that somebody else wants you to invest in a company that is not there. Mr Oughton has compiled a manual of villainy. His all too knowing air can be a little disconcerting at times and some of the deceptions he describes are so complicated that it is easy to lose the thread. But the mind must boggle at so much human ingenuity put to such nefarious use.

WRIGHT, MARY INGLE. *The Pathology of Deafness.* 178pp. Manchester University Press. £2.64.

"Deafness", wrote Helen Keller, "means the loss of the most vital stimulus the sound of the human voice." It is an affliction which has often been regarded by many of the public as something which is almost humorous and, in general, one on whose remedy or cause relatively little money has been spent or time given to research. Dr Wright has collected together in a short volume a great deal of unknown and useful information upon the many causes of deafness—infections, degenerative diseases, nutritional faults and familial disease, to quote a few. Mention is made of the fact that infectious disease of the mother can affect the unborn child; deafness as well as blindness in the child can follow an attack of rubella in a pregnant woman. This book should encourage more interest and research into the prevention and alleviation of deafness and thus help to relieve mankind of a grievous burden.

Transport

MARSHALL, C. F. DENDY. *A History of British Railways down to the Year 1830.* 246pp. Oxford University Press. £6.

This well-known source book was first published in 1938 but has been out of print for some years. What is now offered is a corrected new impression accompanied by an introduction by Dr W. H. Chaloner in which he discusses the most significant books and articles on early railway history which have appeared since Dendy Marshall took the field. Dendy Marshall, though called to the Bar, did not practise but devoted himself to railway engineering and to the writing of engineering history. He had means, a scholarly turn of mind, gave all his sources and backed his conclusions with sound evidence. He was a likable man, as his [illegible] preface makes plain; he was aware that long quotations and annotated references do not necessarily make an attractive book but he was unperturbed, a quick [illegible] not what he had in mind. He [illegible] his way and we are in his debt.

WHITTLE, G. *The Railways of Consett and North-West D[illegible].* 248pp. Newton Abbot: David and Charles. £3.45.

Railways and wagonways were [illegible] upon the ground in this part [illegible] world and were of crucial [illegible] tance to the coal industry in [illegible] lar. The author's research [illegible] tailed reconstruction give [illegible] good idea of the intricate [illegible] this interdependence created [illegible] territory was hilly and often [illegible] and the natural contours obliged railway engineers to plot [illegible] gradients and sharp curves [illegible] steam locomotives that served [illegible] and iron had to have good [illegible] and it is interesting to read the [illegible] Vincent Raven's herculean [illegible] built in 1913, were still dr[illegible] prodigious mineral trains [illegible] to the end of the age of steam.

War Studies

LUTTWAK, EDWARD. *A Dict[illegible] Modern War.* 224pp plus [illegible] Allen Lane The Penguin [illegible] £2.50.

This is more nearly an encyclo[illegible] than a dictionary. Besides de[illegible] it describes and explains ho[illegible] various weapons work, wha[illegible] tions such aids as radar ser[illegible] characteristics of specific [illegible] ships and land vehicles, and [illegible] thing of the treaties and pattern[illegible] which the armed forces of the [illegible] are organized.

The explanations are [illegible] out being too technical [illegible] and are generally as [illegible] as is necessary to [illegible] for the general reader [illegible] omissions can be spotted [illegible] example, the way in which [illegible] radar excludes "clutter" and [illegible] only moving objects but [illegible] whole the information is [illegible] trustworthy.

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01-236 2000, ext. 280

VACANT APPOINTMENTS AND PUBLIC NOTICES &c

Librarians

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited, preferably from Chartered Librarians, for the post of Assistant Librarian, to be responsible for the cataloguing and classification of an economic and industrial affairs collection. Experience in a specialist library is desirable, but post may suit female librarian who is wishing to resume her career in Library work. Salary not less than £1,200 per annum.

Application with details of experience should be sent to: The Personnel Officer, C.B.I., 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE

(London School of Economics)

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT. Library experience essential. Professional qualification, and some knowledge of modern Western European languages are desirable. Salary according to age, qualifications and experience on the scale £1,420 by £60 to £1,740. Four weeks' leave a year.

Applications, with curriculum vitae and names of two referees, within one week of the appearance of this advertisement, to the Librarian, British Library of Political and Economic Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London, WC2A 2AE.

CAITHNESS

COUNTY COUNCIL
APPOINTMENT OF COUNTY LIBRARIAN

The County Council invite applications from Chartered Librarians for the POST of COUNTY LIBRARIAN. The duties of the post will involve the general supervision and development of the library service throughout the County, including the Burghs of Wick and Thurso, where there are modernised libraries. The successful applicant will be required to reside in or near Wick and a rented council house may be provided near the town if desired. Assistance will be given towards removal costs.

The salary scale is A. & P. Grade C, £1,872 to £2,127 with placing according to experience.

Applications providing details of age, qualifications and experience with the names of two referees should be submitted to the undersigned not later than 15th November, 1971.

R. H. Stevenson, County Clerk,
County Offices, Wick, Caithness.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

The POST of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN will fall vacant on 13 December, 1971. Applications are invited for this responsible position. Preference will be given to those with professional training and/or relevant experience. The Library of the Institute has a collection of international reputation.

The post is in Assistant Staff Grade C1, salary commencing at £1,413 per annum, with possibilities of advancement through four stages, on the basis of merit, to £1,710. Applications should be sent, with the names of two referees, to the Secretary, 7 West Road, Cambridge CB3 9DT, by 19 November.

CHORLEY COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

LIBRARY RESOURCES FOR LEARNING CENTRE

An ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN is required as soon as possible for this new Centre.

Applicants should hold Part I of the L.A. examination.

A keen interest in and an aptitude for Educational Technology is essential.

Salary Grade A.P. I £1,140 to £1,395.

Local Government Conditions of Service. Further details may be obtained from the Tutor/Librarian, Chorley College of Education, Union Street, Chorley, Lancashire.

DONCASTER PUBLIC LIBRARIES

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chartered Librarians for the above POST. Salary grade A/4 (£1,653 to £2,199).

Further particulars and form of application from the Borough Librarian, Central Library, Waterdale, Doncaster, to be returned by 19th November, 1971.

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA

THE LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of LIBRARY ASSISTANT, salary on the scale L.A. I/II (£1,194 to £1,701), point of entry depending upon qualifications and experience. Applicants should be professionally qualified but a degree is not expected.

Applications together with the names and addresses of two persons to whom reference should be made, should be sent to the Librarian, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NOR 88C, by November 19.

BOROUGH OF FLEETWOOD

LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of a SENIOR ASSISTANT (male or female); salary within Grade AP I (£1,140 to £1,395 per annum), from holders of the Intermediate Part I Examination of the Libraries Association, with progression to Grade AP 2 (£1,401 to £1,653) per annum upon completion of the Final Part II Examination.

The successful applicant will supervise the Central Lending Library, and will be in charge of Readers' Requests for the whole library system. Further information may be obtained from the Borough Librarian, Central Library, Dock Street, Fleetwood.

Consideration as to provision of housing or 100 per cent mortgage facilities, and up to 50 per cent removal expenses will be given.

Applications, accompanied by the names of two referees, must be received by me not later than 17th November, 1971.

J. R. Barnes, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Fleetwood. October, 1971.

HOMERTON COLLEGE

Cambridge

LIBRARY ASSISTANT required for general duties in the College Library. Some library experience an advantage. Salary within N.J.C. Clerical Grade 1 £615 to £1,248 (Graduate Work Bar £1,092); point of entry according to age and experience.

Please apply in writing for further particulars and an application form to the Librarian.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD

PUBLIC LIBRARIES
LIBRARIAN IN CHARGE OF SCHOOLS CIRCULATING AND JUNIOR LIBRARIES

APPLICATIONS are invited from CHARTERED LIBRARIANS with suitable experience for the above post. Salary on Grade AP III/IV.

Further details from Chief Librarian, Central Public Library, Princess Alexandra Walk, Huddersfield HD1 2SU.

Canvassing is prohibited.

E. V. Hartley, Town Clerk.

KENSINGTON & CHELSEA

(The Royal Borough of)
LIBRARY SERVICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for AP.2 POSTS in the Library Service.

Salary £1,430 to £1,797 per annum plus additional payment for Saturday work. Preference will be given to candidates who have passed Library Association Final Part 2 examinations.

Detailed applications, specifying age, experience and qualifications, and quoting names and addresses of two referees, to Town Clerk, Town Hall, London, W8 4SQ, by 15th November. Ref. 645.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following POST at Headquarters Library (Preston).

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Qualifications: Part I examination.

Salary: Librarians' Scale £1,140 to £1,653.

Starting point commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Appointment superannuable and subject to medical clearance.

Application (naming two referees) to County Librarian, 143 Corporation Street, Preston, PR1 8RH, by the 12th November.

BURGH OF MOTHERWELL AND WISHAW

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

APPLICATIONS are invited from experienced Chartered Librarians for a POST of LIBRARIAN.

Salary Scale, £1,872 to £2,127 per annum, with placing according to experience.

Applications, with the names of two referees, to The Director, Motherwell Library, Hamilton Road, Motherwell, by 15th November, 1971.

THE POLYTECHNIC OF NORTH LONDON

SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP
207-225 Essex Road, N1 3PN
RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN LIBRARIANSHIP

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified librarians or those who have completed their professional studies and examinations, for the POST of RESEARCH ASSISTANT to assist in one or more of the different ongoing projects at the school.

The main areas of interest concerned are: indexing and classification; enquiries involving survey techniques (some knowledge of statistical methods would be an advantage).

In addition there would be some limited participation in the school's teaching programme in an appropriate field.

Salary: £1,050 by 30(3) to £1,110 maximum per annum. The appointment will be for one year in the first place, beginning as soon as possible.

Application forms and enquiries for further details should be addressed to Mr J. Mills or Mrs P. Lowell Weld, at the school (Telephone: 01-226 0131). Closing date for applications 19 November, 1971.

SOUTHAMPTON COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

LIBRARY

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN [illegible]. Applicants should be Chartered [illegible] with experience in the day [illegible] management of a library. Salary [illegible] III/IV, i.e., £1,653 to £[illegible].

Application forms and further particulars obtainable from the [illegible] Southampton College of Technology, [illegible] Park Terrace, Southampton [illegible].

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

LIBRARY
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited [illegible] suitably qualified candidates for [illegible] ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN [illegible] versity Library.

The successful candidate will be required to assume responsibility for [illegible] tion of the Library's [illegible] formation activities, together [illegible] work with academic faculty [illegible] the Library's collections [illegible] subject fields.

The salary scale is £1,491 to [illegible] annum plus F.S.S.U. benefits [illegible] entry being determined by [illegible] qualifications.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Librarian, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9QL, to whom applications should be returned by [illegible] ember, 1971.

BOROUGH OF TAUNTON

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN AP [illegible]

APPLICATIONS are invited from CHARTERED LIBRARIANS [illegible] able experience to take charge of [illegible] children's library service [illegible] Borough.

Housing may be provided if [illegible] and removal expenses will be paid.

No application forms, but details may be obtained from the Borough Librarian, Public Library, Corporation Street, Taunton, to whom applications should be sent (together with the names of two referees) by Saturday, 20th November, 1971.

THURROCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Population [illegible]
LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

Require suitably qualified [illegible] ASSISTANT in the [illegible] Library at Grays [illegible].

Salary range [illegible].

The appointment [illegible] removal expenses.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, and [illegible] to Personnel Officer, [illegible] Grays, Essex, by 15th November, 1971.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

BRETTON HALL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Re-Advertisement

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified [illegible] ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN [illegible] at this College of [illegible] range A.P. (2/3). [illegible] tails are obtainable from [illegible] Bretton Hall College [illegible] Near Wakefield [illegible] be returned by 19th November. Applications received [illegible] earlier advertisement [illegible] sidered. [illegible]

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VACANT APPOINTMENTS AND PUBLIC NOTICES &c

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS LIBRARY

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN required in December. Candidates should be familiar with all aspects of library work and able to type correspondence. Salary on scale £950 by £52 to £1,374. Five-day week, four weeks holiday.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, with the names of two referees, to be sent to: The Curator-Librarian, The Royal Society of Arts, 6-8 John Adam Street, London, WC2, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

U.S. university librarian would like to exchange positions with British university librarian for the 1972/1973 academic year. Please write to Mrs. S. D. Knapp, 101 Blecker Rd., Guilderland, New York, 12084, U.S.A.

Public and University Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING PRODUCTION
LIBRARIAN/INFORMATION OFFICER

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of INFORMATION OFFICER/LIBRARIAN. Applicants should have passed Parts I and II of the Library Association examinations. The work involves administration of the Departmental Library and the development of technical information services for academic and research staff and students.

Initial salary will be on scale to £1,500.

Apply Assistant Secretary (Personnel), University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT. Reference 173/A/865.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

LIBRARIAN FOR THE OFFICE OF THE CAREERS AND APPOINTMENTS SERVICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from women graduates for the new POST of LIBRARIAN in the Office of the Careers and Appointments Service which provides students of all years with information about careers, further study and opportunities for employment.

The initial salary placement will be within the range £1,200 by £60 to £1,740 per annum.

Applications (3 copies) should be lodged not later than 19th November, 1971, with the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained. In reply please quote Ref. No. 7625 BP.

Robt. T. Hutcheson, Secretary of the University Court.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

WOLLONGONG UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
COLLEGE LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are sought from senior graduate librarians for the position of COLLEGE LIBRARIAN who will be responsible to the Warden for the control and development of the College Library.

As autonomy for the College approaches, the Library is about to begin a period of accelerated development. [illegible] been planned and the first of four stages is under construction.

The College Librarian will be a member of the Professorial Board of the University of New South Wales and of the Board of Studies of the College.

Salary will be $A15,264 per annum.

Details of appointment may be obtained from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (Tel: 01-387 8572).

Applications close in Australia and London on 1 December, 1971.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

OXFORD

FELLOWSHIP IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

The College proposes, if a suitable candidate presents himself, to elect to an Official Fellowship in English Language and Literature, tenable from 1st October, 1972. Candidates should be prepared to teach Old English Literature for Honour Moderations, and both Middle English Literature and the History of the Language for the Final Honour School, plus at least one more recent period of literature. The College does not preclude the possibility of appointing a specialist in some modern field who is able and willing to teach the language and literature of the early period.

Applications, with details of career and publications and the names of three referees, should be sent, not later than 20th December, 1971, to the Senior Tutor, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE

ANDERSONIAN LIBRARY

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN GRADE I required to work in the Cataloguing Department. Applicants should be Chartered Librarians. A degree would be an additional recommendation.

Salary Scale: £1,545-£1,932.

(Reference L.43.)

Application forms may be obtained from The Personnel Office, University of Strathclyde, George Street, Glasgow, C.1, and should be returned by 12th November, 1971.

LIBRARY ASSISTANT

£1059–£1464 p.a.

required for the Central Electricity Generating Board's Headquarters' Library

which serves our establishments throughout England and Wales.

Initially, the successful candidate will be responsible for Book Loans.

Applicants should have had a good, general education; library experience would be an advantage.

Applications stating full relevant details and present salary to the Personnel Officer (Headquarters), Sudbury House, 15 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AU, by 15 November, 1971. Quote Ref. TLS 281.

UNIVERSITY OF SURREY

LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following POSTS:—

SUB-LIBRARIAN to be responsible for stock editing and technical services. Applicants should have a degree, a library qualification and wide experience in the literature of several subject fields.

Salary: £1,491 on a scale to £1,417.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (GRADE I) for information and reader services. Applicants should have a degree in science or the biological sciences, and a qualification in librarianship.

Salary: £1,491 on a scale to £1,767.

Further particulars of both posts may be obtained from the Librarian.

Applications giving the names of two referees should be sent to the Staff Officer by Wednesday, 17th November, 1971.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN [illegible] two subjects. Experience in a library with historical and literary collections will be an advantage. The salary scale is £1,491-£2,454 (bar £3,417).

Further particulars of the post are available from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, to whom applications (three copies) naming two referees should be sent by 8th November, 1971. Please quote Ref. No. 12/U/71.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES—TRINIDAD

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of PROFESSOR of SPANISH in the Division of Humanities. Applicants should have a general interest in Literature written in Spanish together with an interest in Linguistics and Language teaching. Knowledge of audio-lingual methods advantageous. Salary Scale: £4,230-£5,750 per annum. Child allowance. F.S.S.U. Family passages; triennial study leave.

Detailed applications (six copies) naming three referees by 29 November, 1971, by persons living in The Americas and Caribbean area to Registrar, University of The West Indies, Kingston 7, Jamaica, and by all others to Inter-University Council, 90-91, Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further particulars obtainable similarly.

VICTORIA HISTORY OF THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND

ASSISTANT EDITORS

are required for Middlesex and Staffordshire. Essential qualifications: honours degree in History or a cognate subject, and knowledge of Latin. Other qualifications: research experience, interest in buildings, ability to read English court hand. Salary: Middlesex, £1,491 to £2,279, with efficiency bar, and £100 London allowance; Staffordshire, £1,491 to £2,454. Further particulars from The Secretary, Institute of Historical Research, University of London, Senate House, London WC1E 7HU. Closing date 4 December, 1971.

Borough of Sutton Coldfield

DEPUTY BOROUGH LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians for the above post at a salary within SO 1/2 (£2,367 to £3,075).

The appointment will be subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Acts and the passing of a medical examination.

The successful candidate will have a good basic experience in Public Libraries and will be expected to participate in the planning of a new Central Library in the near future.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, with the names of two referees, should reach the Borough Librarian, Central Library, The Parade, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, by 20th November next.

Council House, Sutton Coldfield.
J. P. HOLDEN, Town Clerk.

LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON

Education Department Libraries Division

LIBRARIAN-IN-CHARGE

Sutton Central Library

Grade A.P.5. Salary Scale: £2,304-£2,562 inclusive of £105 London Weighting per annum.

Point of entry on the Salary Scale according to educational qualifications and experience.

Chartered Librarians are invited to apply for this key post in a modern, busy and expanding Library Service.

Further details and application forms obtainable from Roy Smith, F.L.A., Borough Librarian, Central Library, Manor Park Road, Sutton, Surrey, returnable not later than Monday, 22nd November, 1971.

T. M. H. Scott, Principal Chief Officer

TRENT POLYTECHNIC

Assistant Librarians

(Scale: £1,653 to £1,932 p.a.)

Applications are invited for three new posts of Assistant Librarian. Each involves a wide range of professional duties in a variety of subject areas and should suit Chartered Librarians seeking a career in the field of polytechnic librarianship.

Further details and forms of application from The Chief Administrative Officer, Trent Polytechnic, Burton Street, Nottingham NG1 4BU, to whom completed applications should be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Chartered Librarians Secondary Schools

[illegible]

Full-time 36½ hours per week.
Part-time normally 22½ hours per week during school terms only, but these may be adjusted slightly by arrangement.
Salary scale £1,794 to £2,235 for full-time, part-time pro rata to the full-time rates.

Application forms and further details from the Education Officer (Estab. 2A/2), County Hall, SE1 7PB. Telephone 633 5000, ext. 7546. Closing date for return of completed application forms 22 November, 1971.

Other Vacant Appointments

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

LINGUISTS

for important translation work in London. The level of appointment depends on age, qualifications and experience.

LINGUIST OFFICERS (at least 8 posts) normally require a degree in any modern European language or Chinese or Arabic (Final Year Students may apply);
or experience in HM Forces, or allied organisations, with a knowledge of one of these languages to 1st class interpreter standard or equivalent;
or knowledge of French, German, Japanese or Russian to at least "A" level (or equivalent) together with a degree or professional qualification of a scientific, technical, or economic nature.

Candidates without these formal qualifications must be competent in at least one acceptable foreign language and have a good educational background.

HIGHER LINGUIST OFFICERS (2 posts) additionally, must have a high standard of competence in at least two modern languages and at least two years' experience as a conference interpreter (simultaneous) from French or German or Italian into English and vice versa.

Salary scales: Higher Linguist Officer £2,325 to £2,800. Linguist Officer £1,433 to £2,175; starting salary may be above the minimum of scale. Non-contributory pension scheme. Promotion prospects.

Age: at least 20.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 26 November, 1971), write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants., or telephone Basingstoke 29222 ext. 500 or London 01-839 1696 (24 hour "Ansafone" service). Please quote 7814.

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